REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN TEXT BOOK

Patriotism—Protection—Prosperity

"You do not have to guess what the Republican Party will do. The world knows its purposes. It has embodied them in law and executed them in administration"—WILLIAM McKINLEY

JOHN R. MC FETRIDGE & SONS, PHILA.

Republican party. Pennsylvania
State committee.

A CAMPAIGN TEXT BOOK FOR 1914

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REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

OF

PENNSYLVANIA

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THE CAMPAIGN AND ITS ISSUES.

WHY THE VOTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA SHOULD SUPPORT THE CANDIDATES AND POLICIES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican Party in Pennsylvania enters the campaign of 1914 with entire confidence that the verdict of the people will be an unmistakable indorsement of its policies and candidates. In no other State is dissatisfaction over the administration of public affairs by the Democratic Party more clearly apparent. For the protective tariff policy through which Pennsylvania achieved its position of supremacy in the industrial world, the Democratic Party has substituted a free trade tariff system. The destructive effects of such a system appear on every hand.

For the first time in the history of this country the people in times of peace must bear the burden of war taxes.

The Wilson administration and the Democratic tariff act have taken away the home market for home products to such an extent that the foreign exporter to the United States is rapidly becoming the principal factor in American business. Mr. Wilson and his dismal tariff bill has:

Allowed free importation from Argentine of nearly $12,000,000 worth of beef and about $3,000,000 worth of mutton and pork.

Allowed the free importation of over 50,000,000 dozen of eggs from China.

Allowed free importation of such enormous quantities of butter from New Zealand and elsewhere that the Pacific Coast market was glutted and the butter was sold so freely in Montana

that for the first time in history Montana butter producers had to sell some of their product outside of the State.

Allowed free importation of live stock from Canada to Pacific Coast points to an extent that has reversed the trend of recent years and is making Pacific Coast points a poorer instead of a better market for Montana producers.

DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF DEMOCRATIC TARIFF.

Allowed importation of structural iron and steel until American mills are running at less than 60 per cent. of their capacity, with over 200,000 steel and iron workers out of jobs.

Allowed British mills to capture the market on steel cotton ties for the Southern States; it has allowed Texas to buy its street railroad equipment in Birmingham and has permitted British mills practically to monopolize the Pacific Coast markets for steel and iron.

Scores of other instances of the ruinous operation of the Democratic tariff can be shown.

Alarmed at the results of the blunders of his administration and the record being piled up by the tariff act against the Democrats, President Wilson has been holding conferences at the White House with various big business men, in an effort to make the country believe that he is solicitous for the welfare of "business," and hoping by these conferences and their attendant publicity to ward off some of the wrath of business men generally that is preparing to be expressed at the polls in November.

Burn down a man's house and then call him in to "confer" about the situation—it is a parallel case. Nothing the President can now do, if he holds a million "conferences" can undo the damage inflicted on the whole country by his erroneous tariff and governmental ideas.

Three million men are out of work in this country. They are losing at the rate of $2,000,000,000 a year in wages. Our imports have increased by $100,000,000, displacing that amount of home-made products.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Failures have increased in six months to the extent of $50,000,000. Since October 3d of last year, the value of property and securities has fallen by from $10,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000. "Conferences" held from daylight to midnight at the White House with business men for the remainder of the President's term will not change in the slightest the fact that the Democratic administration has damaged the whole United States beyond computation.

A certain barometer of all business in the United States is the movement of freight cars. How the idle cars this year have compared in number with those of a year ago is shown below:

	1914.	1913
January 15	214,889	28,439
February 1	209,678	37,260
February 14	197,052	22,183
March 1	153,907	31,381
March 14	124,865	37,775
April 1	139,512	57,988
April 15	212,869	57,498
May 1	228,879	39,799
May 15	238,642	50,294
May 31	241,802	50,908
June 15	232,234	63,927
July 1	219,545	63,704

The disparity between the numbers of freight cars lying idle in 1913 and 1914 amounts to an absolute refutation of the claim of President Wilson that business conditions are sound.

The volume of imports made possible by the enactment of the Underwood tariff bill is indicated by this table, showing imports of specified articles of merchandise into the United States, with increases and decreases during the eleven months ending August 31, 1914, as compared with the eleven months ending August 31, 1913.

Imports of specified articles of merchandise into the United States, showing increases and decreases during the eleven months ending August 31, 1914, as compared with eleven months ending August 31, 1913.

ARTICLES	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING AUG. 31		
	1913	1914	Increases
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Cattle	7,050,612	19,018,959	11,968,347
Corn	162,295	9,937,474	9,775,179
Oats	38,294	8,022,347	7,984,053
Hides and skins	100,278,753	113,802,680	13,523,927
Sisal grass	15,885,196	25,322,791	9,437,595
Fruits and nuts	41,675,451	49,876,634	8,201,183
Leather and tanned skins	7,984,279	13,911,061	5,926,782
Leather, manufactures of	8,911,080	9,457,109	546,029
Meat and dairy products	13,716,741	44,170,129	30,453,388
Paper and manufactures of	20,389,744	25,842,473	5,452,729
Flaxseed	4,046,735	11,787,874	7,741,139
Silk, raw	76,189,244	89,475,419	13,286,175
Vegetables	9,741,690	14,533,215	4,791,525
Wool, unmanufactured	27,701,791	57,837,962	30,136,171
Wool, manufactures of	15,094,231	37,691,059	22,596,828
Coffee	101,434,938	106,206,682	4,771,744
Sugar	92,582,161	101,411,535	8,829,374
Cotton, manufactures of	58,612,702	63,669,629	5,056,927
Fertilizers	15,961,664	20,991,436	5,026,772
Fish	14,134,959	17,373,990	3,239,031
Silk, manufactures of	25,950,023	29,391,103	3,441,080
Wheat	372,463	1,845,503	1,473,040
Sheep	100,441	586,987	483,546
Butter	293,430	1,810,449	1,517,019
Eggs	190,291	1,118,971	928,680
Cotton, unmanufactured	20,504,188	20,543,622	39,434
	1913	1914	Decreases
India rubber	80,574,807	62,411,424	18,163,383
Manila	10,957,899	8,798,733	2,159,166
Furs and manufactures of	22,363,278	10,712,175	11,651,103
Iron and steel and manufactures of	31,504,385	28,603,697	2,900,688
Tin in bars, pigs, etc.	47,336,169	32,982,877	14,353,292
Diamonds	37,719,319	15,443,854	22,275,465
Wheat flour	350,788	340,686	10,102

CAMPAIGN ISSUES CLEARLY DEFINED.

The issue in this campaign should be clear to every voter. It is whether the people of Pennsylvania desire a continuation of Democratic policies as embodied in past and pending legislation, or a return to those Republican policies which have made this State a hive of industry. With thousands of wage earners out of employment, and other thousands working on short time, the great iron and steel, textile and other industrial plants running on part time or closed entirely, the coal mines and coke ovens operating at about half their capacity, with tremendous increases in importations due to the Underwood tariff law, with

decreased exports from this country, with no fulfillment of the promised reduction in the cost of living, with general unrest and business depression under Democratic rule succeeding a time of unprecedented prosperity under Republican administration, this issue is brought so prominently to the front that there is room for no other.

It is a battle between fine-spun theory and hard fact. Two years ago the voters of this State divided into three camps. The Republican Party was rent in twain over extraneous matters and although the Democrats did not get the electoral votes of this State, they did get enough through division in other States to assume charge of the government. They at once began to enact their theories into law.

Under the fostering care of the Republican policies the country was rich and prosperous. Pennsylvania derived the greatest benefit of any State from legislation which that party enacted. This is due to the fact that 80 per cent. of all the industries of the United States are represented in this State. The sheltering care of the protective tariff was removed. The reasons for its removal was the claim by the Democrats that the protective system was "robbery" and that its removal would reduce the cost of living while stimulating industry by foreign competition.

We have the foreign competition, but that is all we do have through the establishment of the new system. Our workmen have to pay just as much for their household and personal needs as they ever did and they have less money in wages with which to pay it. Industry in Pennsylvania has slackened and depression reigns as it always has during the prevalence of Democratic policies. Cause and effect of prosperity and depression are closely allied and are so clearly apparent that even the blindest can see, if open for conviction at all.

In this campaign there are but two places for the Progressives to go. They must align themselves with the forces which wish to restore prosperity and again bring industrial peace and well being to the country or they must aid the party which has made such a signal failure of running its affairs. Most of them have returned to the Republican Party where they belong and where

their sympathies lie. Few of them will go to the Democrats, especially in view of what has recently been brought so painfully and so plainly to mind.

Nor will many of them cling to the dwindling Progressive Party. In the recent primaries but 46,782 voted for the Washington Party nominees, while 332,365 Republicans expressed their party preference, with the Democrats polling 189,554.

The only possible outcome in the State this fall will be the triumph of the Republicans or the Democrats. Every sign points to an old-time Republican majority. The enrollment figures, the primary results, the expressions of sentiment by the independent voters, the steady drift back to the old party all presage a tremendous majority for the entire Republican ticket. The Progressives who are truly patriotic and who sincerely desire the welfare and prosperity of their State are deserting the few leaders who have now abandoned all pretense save that of attempting to make profit for themselves by deals and combines with the Democrats. Even their fusion with the hereditary and consistent foe of the State and national prosperity will not avail to stop the tide of Republican victory.

This issue is perfectly plain and the result is equally discernible to those gifted with the slightest political foresight.

There are three candidates for United States Senator in Pennsylvania:

Boies Penrose, Republican.

A. Mitchell Palmer, free trade Democrat.

Gifford Pinchot, Flinnite, an importation from New York.

There is one issue—that of restoring Pennsylvania to full prosperity through a return to protective policies and the defeat of Democratic experimentalists with the industries of the State, or permitting the experimenting to go on.

Penrose represents the policies which lead to prosperity. Palmer is the uncompromising representative of industry-smashing, free-trade tariffs. Pinchot represents nothing whatever in this protection—free trade issue. He has never been an inhabitant of Pennsylvania, and his candidacy is of service only as an aid to Palmer.

There are two candidates for Governor:

Martin G. Brumbaugh, Republican.

Vance C. McCormick, Democratic free trader.

Brumbaugh stands for Republican prosperity. He is a man of sterling worth, of unimpeachable integrity and of great executive ability. McCormick is inseparably connected with the Palmer machine, which, by the expenditure of vast sums of money in the counties, beat down the Ryan candidacy for Governor at the Democratic primaries.

Since it is prosperity or the continued menace to prosperity that is to be fought out at the polls, the victory must inevitably go either to the Republican or the Democratic candidates. The Washington Party, consequently, can be nothing but a disturbing element. The common sense of the situation is, therefore, that all opponents of Democratic administration should ignore the Flinnites and vote for Penrose and Brumbaugh as the only possible way to put an end to radical Democratic legislation.

MARTIN GROVE BRUMBAUGH.

Martin G. Brumbaugh, a plain man of sturdy Pennsylvania-German stock, is possibly intimately known by more people in this vast Commonwealth than any other man in the State. Teacher, minister, executive, author, educator, administrator, lecturer, lawyer, humanitarian, starting life as a farmer's boy, he has made good with his own hands and brain.

Throughout his native State there are hundreds of thousands of men that have greater hopes for the reconstruction of Republicanism because Martin G. Brumbaugh is Pennsylvania's candidate for Governor. Dr. Brumbaugh is the type of man that thinking citizens are anxious to see enter politics, and to elevate to high administrative office. He is a plain-speaking, ruggedly honest man, for whom those of any party or station can cast their vote, confident that he will hold their interests safe.

In his splendid life of achievement Dr. Brumbaugh has devoted all his talents to uplifting his fellow men. Towering like a giant oak in physical and mental vigor, his kindly eyes have never lost the vision of the boys and girls, the men and women who make up the common people, and he has ever been their guide, counselor and champion.

When he was only 16 years old Martin G. Brumbaugh gave evidence of the wonderful executive ability, which has since characterized every step upward in his career. At that time his father had bought 2,500 acres of land and started in business in Huntingdon County as a lumberman and general storekeeper. But debts piled up, and the enterprise was in a fair way to fail, when Martin went into the woods, and before he was 21 had taken out enough timber to pay his father's every debt.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT AT TWENTY-TWO.

While still working on his father's farm, Martin got his first inspiration for a higher education. Four young men who were students at Juniata College had been quarantined with smallpox in a hut in the woods near by. Through daily ministrations to these students, the young man caught the vision of learning. With him to see was to act, and soon he became a student of Juniata College, which had at an earlier time been founded by his ancestors.

No sooner was he graduated from this college than he was made an instructor, and at 22 he was elected Superintendent of Schools of Huntingdon County, the youngest man ever to hold this position. In 1892 his Alma Mater again called him to service, and Dr. Brumbaugh was elected President of Juniata College, a position which he held until 1910, when the pressure of other duties compelled him to relinquish it.

Meantime the reputation of the young Superintendent of the Huntingdon County schools as an administrator and organizer, was spreading. At that early age Dr. Brumbaugh had become a ready speaker of pleasing presence, and he was soon invited to appear at teachers' institutes in all parts of this State. Later he was called to Louisiana for six successive summers, to organize the system of teachers' institutes in that State. Since then he has spoken in all but one of the 67 counties of Pennsylvania, in some of them many times, and he has become a commanding figure at State, National and international conferences on education, religion and citizenship.

AN APPOINTEE OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

When, in 1890, Superintendent Brumbaugh's term of office in Huntingdon County came to an end, he entered the Graduate School of Harvard University, in order to prepare himself for broader service. This he followed by a post-graduate course in the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1893, and two years later became a Doctor

of Philosophy. Even before the "Doctor" was won he was honored with an appointment by the Board of Trustees of the University as head of the Department of Pedagogy.

After the Spanish War, when the island of Porto Rico became the possession of this country, President McKinley appealed to Dr. Charles C. Harrison, then Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, for a man who could properly organize the educational system of the island and assist as a member of the legislative body in building up a stable foundation of government for this untutored people. Provost Harrison recommended Dr. Brumbaugh as a man of the broadest educational attainments, who had keen ability as an organizer and executive.

Dr. Brumbaugh felt that he could ill afford to absent himself from his work of training the teachers of Pennsylvania, but he was granted a leave of absence for two years, and went at once to San Juan, where he was a pioneer, working in close association with Governors Allen and Hunt, of whose cabinets he was a member. As a member of the Senate of the island he took a definite part in the reorganization of its government, and his service both to education and to civic development is spoken of there in the highest terms.

EFFECTIVE WORK IN PORTO RICO.

Of Dr. Brumbaugh's work as Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico Representative J. Hamilton Moore has said: "Dr. Brumbaugh arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, on August 4, 1900. That was Saturday. On the following Monday he took charge of the Department of Education, the records of which—such as they were—had been destroyed by fire. He received a cordial welcome from the Porto Ricans, but there was scant material in the way of quarters or facilities with which to begin his work. The American Commissioner had to build a new foundation for the great and enduring work he was to do."

Of this work the Hon. Charles H. Allen, appointed by President McKinley the first civil Governor of the island, has said:

"On Dr. Brumbaugh's arrival there was not a public school house in the island. The magnitude of the work was startling. There was a lack of necessary funds; a lack of necessary teachers; a lack of proper text-books; a lack of school buildings, and hardly a word of English spoken in the island, while the mere routine work of organization and enrolment was colossal. It was most fortunate for the American administration of the island, as well as for the people themselves, that a man with such a talent for organization as Dr. Brumbaugh was selected for the work.

"Dr. Brumbaugh entered upon his duties with the energy and enthusiasm so characteristic of the man. From the day he took charge of the Department of Education the administration itself had no further care or anxiety. As early as October, 1900, he had planned all the details for the work of the school year, teachers were selected, buildings for new schools were rented and put in repair and equipped in the best manner possible for the work of the year. The schools opened at the appointed time, without friction or delay, and the education of almost 40,000 children began forthwith.

AT HEAD OF PHILADELPHIA'S SCHOOLS.

"Dr. Brumbaugh at all times was the head and front of the movement, and the excellent condition of the system of education prevailing in Porto Rico to-day is due to his energy and thorough knowledge, and to the establishment and maintenance of his system of public schools. The work he performed at Porto Rico was characteristic of the man, and simply illustrates his capacity, not only for industry, but for the intelligent ability to carry on any great work he may be called upon to undertake."

After two years on the island, when Dr. Brumbaugh's leave of absence from the University expired, he was urgently requested by President Roosevelt to remain in his position, but feeling that he had a further work to do in his native State, he

did not believe that he could afford to extend his period of foreign service.

Soon after his return, while still head of the Department of Pedagogy at the University, Dr. Brumbaugh was appointed with the Hon. William H. Lambert, the late William W. Justice, the Hon. David H. Lane, and President Henry R. Edmunds of the Board of Education, on the Commission for reorganizing the school system of Philadelphia. When this Commission had completed its work, and it was found necessary to select a new man as Superintendent, in order to carry out the wide-sweeping improvements suggested, the Board of Education naturally turned to the man whose knowledge and experience had made possible this reorganization to the Secretary of the Commission—Martin G. Brumbaugh—whom they elected as Superintendent of the schools of Philadelphia on July 1, 1906.

SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

In a situation where a man of less independent spirit, of less experience as administrator, would have failed, Dr. Brumbaugh has triumphed by sheer force of acknowledged leadership. His open public campaign for adequate accommodations for the children was a fight, but it was a fight for right. The result was a mighty response, a releasing of millions of dollars for the bettering of the schools. Scores of buildings, modern, fireproof structures, sprang up as if by the magic touch of a wizard. The dangerous buildings were condemned and the old structures totally remodeled. Wings were added to crowded buildings, high schools were organized in a half dozen localities, and, in short, under the administrative guidance of Brumbaugh, the educational equipment of Philadelphia suddenly grew in value and in efficiency until to-day it ranks with the best in the country.

As Superintendent of Philadelphia schools Dr. Brumbaugh has been head of a system in a City with a population of 1,600,000, with 182,000 pupils, 5,000 teachers, 300 buildings and a plant

valued at $30,000,000, under his personal control. Throughout the difficult task involved in the reconstruction of this great school system Dr. Brumbaugh has shown himself to be a pioneer, a man of absolute independence of vision, which has constantly been concreted in definite steps of progress. In less than a decade under his leadership, politics have been entirely eliminated from the school system, appointments being made wholly from eligible lists. During this time the salaries of teachers of all ranks have been largely increased, a Department of Physical Education has been organized, the first trade school in the United States to be established as a part of a public school system has been opened, the system of evening elementary, high and trades schools has been brought to a high state of efficiency, special classes for incorrigible, defective and tubercular children have been established, the system of compulsory attendance has been reorganized, until it is to-day acknowledged to be the most efficient in America, medical inspectors and school nurses have been brought into the schools to watch over the health of the children. Every high school in the City has been made a first class school, and the schools have been brought into closer touch with practical life through the establishment of a definite Department of Vocational Training.

AIDS IN DRAFTING NEW SCHOOL CODE.

Though the exactions of his office would seem to be more than enough for an ordinary man, Dr. Brumbaugh has accepted other duties of magnitude. He was a dominating member of the Commission which drafted the code under which the State's vast school system is governed. He is a member of the State Board of Education which is responsible for the proper administration of 35,000 schools, 1,300,000 pupils, a plant valued at $103,000,000, and the yearly expenditure of $7,500,000 of State funds.

Not content with these tasks, Dr. Brumbaugh has entered many fields of civic welfare. When, in 1907, the first playground

in Philadelphia was established it was Dr. Brumbaugh who was in the lead. In his endeavor to obtain play space for the children of the City, his gift of personal effort was unstinted. All the child life within the circle of his influence was bettered thereby. The City lay sleeping so far as interest in play space was concerned. By the very force of his earnestness Dr. Brumbaugh shook it into action.

It was he who conceived the possibility of bringing the parents and the schools together in the Home and School League, which is to-day one of the most potential influences in the life of the State. He is a member of the College and University Council of Pennsylvania, President of the International Conference on Home Education, which meets in Philadelphia in September, 1914; President of the Division of Large Cities of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association; President of the National Society for the Study of Education, and a member of the Pennsylvania German Association.

AN ELOQUENT AND CONVINCING SPEAKER.

Well may one pause to ask what type of man is this farmer boy, who has been honored by his fellow-citizens, and who is selected as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. He is just as big physically as he is mentally. When he speaks in public his message is direct, there is no questioning his meaning, and he has the appealing manner characteristic of those who have a thorough understanding of human nature. His words never fail to carry conviction, and his every hearer knows instantly what he means, and is convinced by his simple, but forceful, language.

Dr. Brumbaugh is no desk administrator. He believes too much in people to be content to push buttons or to handle rubber stamps. Always he is seeking the personal touch with men and women who work with him. If a big thing is to be done he gathers his staff about him and "talks it over." The idea is never a selfish one. He has large vision and sure insight into

the movement of events. Small-minded people become great by the contact of his presence—they partake of his greatness and gather strength. In his dealings with the community he is a frank, fearless advocate of right things. Dr. Brumbaugh always works in the open. His strength as an administrator in Philadelphia has been his ability to make the community see with his eyes and feel with his own great heart. That has been his only "big stick."

DR. BRUMBAUGH AS AN AUTHOR.

Martin Grove Brumbaugh was born in Huntingdon County in the thrilling days of 1862, the son of George Boyer Brumbaugh and Martha Peightal Brumbaugh. His father, now 80 years old, is still living in Marklesburg. While an instructor at Juniata College Dr. Brumbaugh married Miss Anna Konigmacher, formerly a student of that institution. After years of close fellowship she died at their home in West Walnut Lane, Germantown, in June, 1914. Dr. Brumbaugh has two children, a daughter, Mabel, who is a teacher in a Friends' kindergarten in Philadelphia, and a son, George Edwin, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and a practicing architect in the City. Another member of his household is his ward, Miss Flora Parks, who has been a member of the family for more than 20 years.

It is very generally known that Doctor Brumbaugh is the author of a number of school books. He has also published the "History of the German Brethren in Europe and America," a very handsome edition of "The Life and Works of Christopher Dock," the Skippack schoolmaster, America's pioneer writer on education; "The Making of a Teacher," written originally for Sunday school teachers, though now held to have application to all schools and in general use, and many other writings bearing upon history and education.

Dr. Brumbaugh has never held an elective political office. He was appointed a member of the Valley Forge Commission by Governor Tener, and a member of the City Planning Commis-

sion by Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia. When only 27 years old he was offered the nomination for Congress in his home district, and although the offer was equivalent to an election, he declined it.

Martin Grove Brumbaugh comes before his fellow-citizens with a record of having done big things and having done them well. He has been tested as a man of affairs who has made good in a way that only a man of wide vision, stout courage, inborn independence, and unblemished integrity, backed by unswerving adherence to the right, could do.

BOIES PENROSE.

No other man Pennsylvania has sent to the United States Senate has attained the position of commanding influence in that body now held by Boies Penrose. The Keystone State has been represented in the Senate by thirty-six men. Of these Senators only one has served three complete terms. On March 4, 1915, this record of service will have been equalled by that of Senator Penrose. He has been retained in the Senate because of his increasing value as a practical, influential and effective legislator for the people of Pennsylvania and the entire country.

Men have been elevated to the Presidency of the United States and to other offices of high honor and large responsibility "by accident." No man has ever become leader of his party in the United States Senate that way. The Senate is known, and justly so, as the "greatest legislative body in the world," and no Senator of inferior ability or doubtful integrity has attained leadership there. When Senator Nelson W. Aldrich retired from public life Senator Penrose succeeded him as chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance and to the leadership of the upper branch of Congress. The Senate now is controlled by the Democrats. When they came into power Senator Penrose was displaced and a Democratic Senator from a Southern State was made chairman of the Committee on Finance. Senator Penrose is at the head of the Republican membership of that body. When the Republicans regain control of the Senate Mr. Penrose, by usage and precedent, will resume the chairmanship of the Committee on Finance, which carries with it all the power and influence of leadership of the United States Senate. A new Senator, no matter how high his attainments or great his influence, must take his place at the foot of the committees to which he may

be assigned. Many years of service, as well as ability of a high order, are required before a Senator can reach the position of influence now held by Senator Penrose.

HIGH HONORS IN SCHOLARSHIP.

To few men has come the distinction of having served nearly fourteen years in the United States Senate before attaining the age of 50 years. Boies Penrose was 53 years old on November 1st last. He is a Philadelphian, and comes of a family whose members have been prominent in the law, medicine, politics and citizenship.

After passing through the preliminaries of education, he entered Harvard College, and in 1881 was graduated No. 2 in a large class from that university, the only man in his class taking precedence over him being his brother, the present Dr. Charles B. Penrose, who was graduated No. 1. In thus attaining singular university honors, the Penrose boys were but following in the footsteps of two of their ancestors on their mother's side, Benjamin Woodbridge and William Hubbard, who were graduated with seven others, in the first class turned out from Harvard in 1642, forty years before William Penn sailed up the Delaware and founded Pennsylvania. At that Harvard commencement in 1881, when the Senator was graduated, there was present a great uncle who united in his own the names of both of these graduates of 1642—the Honorable William Dudley Woodbridge Hubbard, of St. John, New Brunswick.

Eight years later, in 1889, Boies Penrose was elected President pro tem. of the Senate of Pennsylvania, a position to which he was re-elected in 1891. In attaining this honor he but followed in the footsteps of Charles Bingham Penrose, his grandfather, who served four years in that office, retaining it until he left the Senate.

After graduating from Harvard young Penrose's bent toward the law profession at once manifested itself, and he applied himself to Kent and Blackstone with all the vigor that had attended

his course at the university. He entered as a student in the office of Wayne MacVeagh and George Tucker Bispham, two eminent lawyers of the Philadelphia bar, and was admitted to the bar in 1883, becoming a member of the firm of Page, Allinson & Penrose.

EXPONENT OF REFORM IN CIVIC AFFAIRS.

Mr. Penrose, a Republican, advocated the principles of reform to be applied within the party lines. A volume on Municipal Government was the joint production of Messrs. Penrose and Allinson, in which all the up-to-date, honest and correct methods of the administration of city affairs were vigorously exploited and upheld. Mr. Penrose remained a member of this law firm until after he had become United States Senator, when he found that he could not practice his profession without neglecting his Senatorial duties. He, therefore, retired, in order that he might devote his entire time to his official labors.

In 1884 Mr. Penrose was nominated for Representative in the Legislature from the Eighth District of Philadelphia, which then constituted the Eighth Ward. The district was represented in the House at Harrisburg by William C. Bullitt, a warm personal friend of young Penrose. Mr. Bullitt at that time was a Democrat, having been elected in 1882 as a result of the upheaval which had landed Robert E. Pattison in the Gubernatorial chair. Republicans all over the State had reformed their lines and went into the legislative contests to regain control of the House of Representatives, and thus cripple the Democratic State administration. The Republicans captured the House and among those elected was Boies Penrose. His election took place in November, 1884, and on the thirtieth of that month he was 24 years old. He took his seat in the following January.

As a Representative Mr. Penrose was noted for his forcefulness in debate and the perfect control which he exercised over himself when turmoil and partisan feeling ran high in the House.

The young Philadelphian had no mind, however, to remain in the lower branch of the General Assembly indefinitely. The State Senate, in which his grandfather had sat years before, was his goal, and by the time the next Legislative election rolled around his opportunity for advancement came.

EFFECTIVE AS A LEGISLATOR.

Robert Adams, Jr., was the State Senator from the then Sixth District, which included the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards. Mr. Adams was also ambitious. He wanted to go to Congress. At that time the venerable Charles O'Neill was the Representative of the Second District in Congress, and the Eighth Ward, where both Penrose and Adams resided, was in that district. Senator Adams went after the Congressional nomination, entertaining the idea that O'Neill would not be again put on the ticket. Mr. Penrose quietly proceeded to fix up the State Senatorial fences in his own interest as Adams had virtually abandoned them in his pursuit for the national honors. The Republican leaders decided to renominate Representative O'Neill and Adams essayed to obtain renomination for the State Senate, but he found that he had been forestalled by the tactics of the quiet, but resourceful young Representative. Adams objected, but in vain, and Mr. Penrose received the Republican nomination for State Senator and was elected in 1886. During his entire service in the Senate at Harrisburg he was a staunch and sturdy advocate of better government for the cities of the State. He took an active part in debate upon these and kindred issues, and was quickly recognized as an important factor in the deliberations of the Senate, both on the floor and in committee rooms. He made friends among his fellow-members, who appreciated the frankness and force of his nature. He acquired a Statewide reputation for his ability as a legislator and the eloquence with which he fought the battles of the people. His was a sledge-hammer style, and he drove his points home. He had a power of in-

vective, a fine sense of satire and a ready vocabulary. His college training stood him in good stead and made him the peer of any man who had held a seat in the Senate for a decade.

ELECTION TO UNITED STATES SENATE.

He had all the attributes of a leader. He was above and beyond the average man in State politics. In point of learning, personal force and acute appreciation of conditions he had no equal in the Legislative halls during his career at Harrisburg.

In 1894 he was for the third time sent from his district as a State Senator, and it was while filling that office that he was, in 1897, elected to the United States Senate to succeed J. Donald Cameron, for the term beginning March 4, 1897. But this was not easily accomplished. Lively times in the Republican party of Pennsylvania were witnessed before the State Senator became the colleague of United States Senator Matthew Stanley Quay. The bitterest factional fight ever waged in the Keystone State, and which did not wholly die out until the beginning of the following century, was waged. Pennsylvania, and especially its two large cities, were the scenes of fierce and hotly contested battles for supremacy.

In 1894 Mr. Penrose was brought to the front as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor of Philadelphia to succeed Edwin S. Stuart, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania. Israel W. Durham was the leader of the movement in behalf of the young State Senator, and David Martin and Charles A. Porter, the principal leaders of the party in the City, were in accord with it for a time. In December of 1894, however, opposition manifested itself against Senator Penrose, and after a bitter fight at the primaries on January 9, 1895, and in the convention on the following day at Musical Fund Hall, Charles F. Warwick was nominated for the office of Chief Executive.

It has often been said by men who have watched the current of political events in Philadelphia during the last quarter of a century that Mr. Penrose's defeat for Mayor was the best thing that could have happened to him.

A CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

That the overthrow of the plans for the making of Mr. Penrose Mayor set him on the pathway which led him to the United States Senate is not open to question. Had he been elected to the office of Chief Executive of the City in 1895, his four years' term would not have expired until the first Monday of April, 1899. Meanwhile, the successor to J. Donald Cameron would have been chosen by the Legislature in January, 1897, and Mr. Penrose would certainly not have abandoned the Mayoralty chair, even for the high privilege of going to the Senate.

The defeat of Mr. Penrose for Mayor was due to factional politics in Philadelphia, and was by no means a contest on the merits of the men in the field. The entrance of Senator Penrose as an aspirant for Senator Cameron's seat led to a bitter and aggressive contest between him and Hon. John Wanamaker. Mr. Wanamaker had just retired from an able career as President Harrison's Postmaster-General, and was a National figure of influence and influential relations, political and commercial.

The battle between Mr. Penrose and the "Merchant Prince" called forth a strong array of partisans on either side. Mr. Penrose commanded the support of the young and enthusiastic Republicans; while the more staid and conservative business men of the party stood by Mr. Wanamaker.

The caucus of the Legislature of 1897 by a substantial majority declared for Mr. Penrose, and Mr. Wanamaker's strong following joined in making the nomination unanimous. Since then Boies Penrose has been a United States Senator.

Boies Penrose entered the United States Senate on the day that William McKinley became President of the United States, March 4, 1897. With service in the Senate he has broadened and developed. Steadily he has advanced in influence and statesmanship. Now he is in a position where he can be of largest usefulness to Pennsylvania. No other man in either branch of Congress exerts a wider influence than the senior Senator from this State.

Aside from Senator Penrose's prominence in the direction of legislation of national importance his record is that of a Senator "who does things" for his State. After a service of nearly eighteen years in the Senate he is more familiar with the legislation demanded by the manufacturer and wage-earner, the farmer and the business man and, in fact, all of the people of Pennsylvania than any other man in this State.

Senator Penrose rendered his first notable service for Pennsylvania soon after he entered the Senate. President McKinley had called an extra session of Congress to repeal the Wilson-Gorman tariff act, which had proven so fatal to the prosperity of the country, and to enact a law that would restore the protective system. The Dingley bill was the result. It is well known to those who were conversant with the activities of that session that the most laborious portion of the work for Pennsylvania was left by Senator Quay to his enthusiastic junior colleague. Senator Penrose, with the keenest eye, watched every schedule that bore upon the interests of Pennsylvania industries both as to the manufacturer and the laborer. He submitted a host of amendments, notwithstanding the fact that the bill had come from the Ways and Means Committee of the House, where the wants of the Keystone State had been carefully scanned. These amendments related not only to the industries most vital to Pennsylvania, but to the entire country. With great ability Senator Penrose urged the restoration of the protective tariff, the issue upon which William McKinley had swept the country. He predicted that with the protective system again in operation the prosperity of the country would be assured. He was right. The enactment of the Dingley law was followed by the greatest era of prosperity the American people have ever known.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE TARIFF.

From that time until the present Senator Penrose has fought for the maintenance of the protective tariff. It was during the extra session of the Sixty-first Congress that he attained a po-

sition in the Senate where he could be of the largest usefulness to the people of Pennsylvania. As passed by the House the Payne bill contained tariff reductions which the manufacturers insisted would have proven ruinous to the interests of the labor and capital of this State. These reductions ranged from ten to fifty per cent. from the rates of the Dingley law, and they included nearly every manufactured article of which Pennsylvania was a large producer. Senator Penrose knew what sort of tariff revision the Keystone State was willing to accept, and as a member of the Committee on Finance—to which body he recently had been promoted—he opposed the sweeping reductions adopted by the House. When the bill passed the Senate it provided duties pronounced by the Pennsylvania manufacturers adequate for the protection of the State's industries. As a member of the Conference Committee he successfully defended the increased rates. For the tremendous service he renderd the people of Pennsylvania, in connection with the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich bill, Senator Penrose was warmly commended by the people and the press.

LEADS FIGHT FOR PROTECTION.

At the beginning of the Sixty-second Congress, Senator Penrose again was called upon to lead the protection forces against proposed destructive low-tariff legislation. The Payne-Aldrich tariff law, which had been enacted two years before, was bitterly attacked by certain Western Senators and Representatives and other public speakers, who used it as an issue in the campaign of that year. Senator Penrose was in a position to fight the proposed reductions in duties. Senator Nelson W. Aldrich had just retired from the Senate and Mr. Penrose had been selected chairman of the Committee on Finance, a position which carried with it the leadership of the Republican side of the United States Senate. Bills reducing the duties of the iron and steel, cotton, woolen, chemical, and, in fact, every schedule of the Payne law affecting the industries of Pennsylvania were re-

ferred to that committee. To prevent the passage of these bills the Republicans in the Senate were compelled to meet the opposition of the solid Democratic strength in that body and those low-tariff Republican Senators who were vigorously attacking President Taft because of his action in signing the Payne law. Senator Penrose at once assumed an aggressive and determined attitude towards the proposed legislation. In order to prevent hasty action by the Senate and to afford the representatives of the manufacturers an opportunity to submit arguments in opposition to it, he arranged for a series of hearings before the Finance Committee. These hearings afforded ample opportunity to emphasize the injury to American industries that would result from the enactment of low-tariff bills. They continued through a period of several months. The manufacturers sent to Washington delegations who submitted facts bearing upon every phase of the industrial situation in this country. These hearings were more exhaustive and illuminating than any other series of hearings ever held by the Finance Committee. Through the skilful questioning of Senator Penrose it was shown that the proposed legislation would result in widespread business depression. Representatives of each of the industries affected declared that if the proposed reductions in duties became effective they would be compelled to curtail production, and that as a result hundreds of thousands of workingmen would be thrown out of employment.

DEMOCRATS IN CONTROL.

Senator Penrose was strongly supported by other Republicans on the Finance Committee in his determination to prevent the low-tariff measures from being enacted into law. At his instance nearly all of them were rejected by the Republican majority of that body. Senator Penrose reported them adversely to the Senate and in many effective and forceful speeches defended the protective tariff principle. The opposition, however, was too strong and the combination of low-tariff Republicans and Democrats forced some of the bills through. When they reached the

White House President Taft held many conferences with the leaders of the Republican majority in Congress. At these conferences Senator Penrose was consulted by the President regarding every measure before him. Mr. Penrose earnestly urged the President to veto them and to return them to Congress with messages which would present a vigorous defense of the protective principle. This the President did.

When the Democrats entered upon control of the Senate the committees of that body were reorganized; Senator Penrose was succeeded as chairman of the Finance Committee by a Democratic Senator who was entirely in harmony with the tariff policy of the Democratic party. The enactment of the Underwood tariff law followed.

The records at Harrisburg and at Washington show that Senator Penrose throughout his public service has been the outspoken champion of the wage-earners, that he has supported every measure for their welfare and advancement.

The records of Congress tell of his loyal and effective support in behalf of the old soldier.

The candidacy of Senator Penrose has met with a hearty response from the farmers and dairymen of Pennsylvania because he has supported every measure for their protection.

Senator Penrose is a member of these organizations: Rising Star Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M.; Columbia Chapter, No. 91, R. A. M.; Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; Lu Lu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Imperial Council Odd Fellows; Mt. Moriah Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.; William McKinley Council, Order of Independent Americans; Patriotic Order of Americans; Patriotic Order Sons of America; Patriotic Order Sons of Veterans; Army and Navy Union; U. S. A., Mystic Order of Sphinx; Loyal Order of Moose.

FRANK B. McCLAIN.

In Frank B. McClain, Mayor of Lancaster, the Republicans of Pennsylvania have as their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor a man who by his force of character, splendid ability and absolute honesty has attained gratifying success, and won the esteem and admiration of all whose privilege it is to know him. Mayor McClain is a farmer, stockraiser and business man, and no other citizen in the state is closer to the people than he. He was born in the city of Lancaster, April 14, 1864, and has never lived anywhere else. He attended the public schools of his home city, graduating in 1881. In 1882 he became engaged in farming and the live stock business and has been so occupied ever since. As a result of his interest in public affairs he was nominated as a candidate for the Legislature in 1894. He was elected and his service in behalf of the people not only in Lancaster County, but of the entire State was recognized by his re-election seven times to the Lower House at Harrisburg. So conspicuous were his abilities as a member of that body that he was chosen Speaker, a position which he filled with distinction. In April, 1910, he was elected Mayor of the City of Lancaster and was re-elected for a term of four years, which will expire on the first Monday in January, 1916.

HENRY HOUCK.

The nomination of Henry Houck for another term as Secretary of Internal Affairs was received with a sense of personal gratification in the homes of this State. In every county he is known and greatly admired. For more than half a century he has been identified with the upbuilding of Pennsylvania's public school system. His work as Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction took him into every county, and his zeal and earnestness have been an inspiration to the youth of Pennsylvania.

STARTS LIFE AS A SHOEMAKER.

Henry Houck is a native of Lebanon County, Pa. He was born at Palmyra, of Pennsylvania-German ancestry. His father was the village shoemaker, and at that trade Henry Houck, when very young, was given occupation. But the boy's mind was ever upon his books. It was his ambition to be a school teacher. Later he attended the Annville Academy, walking there daily, a distance of about eleven miles. A few years later he was fortunate enough to secure the advantage of tutelage by an excellent teacher of Latin and Greek. When but 16 years of age he became a school teacher in Lebanon County. From that time until the present he has been identified with Pennsylvania's public school system. The first official position he held was Superintendent of Schools of Lebanon County, a position he retained for eight years. Two years later he was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Schools by Dr. J. P. Wickersham, at that time the State Superintendent. He discharged the duties of that office with great ability until he assumed the duties of Secretary of Internal Affairs in 1907.

The long period of incessant toil and devotion to the cause of public education by Mr. Houck brought him a wide acquaintance not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the country. His zeal for that great cause, with a genial disposition and a keen sense of humor have endeared him to hundreds of thousand of persons with whom he became a great favorite as lecturer at teachers' institutes and other educational and social gatherings. As an educator, in the opinion of those familiar with his effective service, he has few equals in this country.

POPULAR AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Personally, Mr. Houck is exceedingly popular. His own struggles to educate and elevate himself have made him deeply sympathetic, and he is always ready to share with all classes their hopes and their ambitions to advance themselves. By the thousands of men and women who have taught school in this State he is regarded as a friend. The feeling of teachers toward Mr. Houck was indicated a few years ago when they presented him with a purse of nearly $1,800 to be expended by him in a tour of the Holy Land and of countries of Asia, Africa and Europe.

Wherever Mr. Houck has gone on his work of education, he has received a welcome, unrestricted by religious faith and untainted by partisan feeling. It has been his purpose to place the citizenship of Pennsylvania upon a higher plane through the broad influence of the public schools. In this he has accomplished much.

In 1906 Mr. Houck was nominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs on the ticket headed by Edwin S. Stuart for Governor. His candidacy met with a hearty response from the people. His successful administration secured for him a unanimous renomination in 1910. This year he was nominated at the primaries without opposition.

THOMAS S. CRAGO.

The candidacy of Colonel Thomas S. Crago, of Waynesburg, for Congressman-at-large, has met with popular favor throughout the State.

A man of fine scholarship, a lawyer of unquestioned ability, his thorough knowledge of the varied industries of Pennsylvania, and his excellent record as a Representative in Congress from the Twenty-third District are guarantees of his fitness for the position.

In personality affable and courteous, his military service throughout the Spanish-American and Philippine Wars, twenty-two years of service in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, his identification with educational and banking institutions and membership in prominent fraternal organizations give him deserved prominence and popularity throughout the State.

Colonel Crago was born in Carmichaels, Greene County, Pa., August 8, 1866. He attended public schools in winter and later became an apprentice in his father's carriage shop.

Determining to obtain a higher education, he entered Greene Academy, completing the academic course, and then became a student in Waynesburg College, from which he was graduated in 1892. Desiring to further equip himself for the profession of his choice, he entered the senior class of Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated with honors in 1893.

VETERAN OF SPANISH WAR.

Returning to Waynesburg in the possession of an education purchased by strict economy and money earned during vacations, he began the study of law in the office of Capt. James E. Sayers, and was admitted to the Greene County bar in 1894, since which date he has been engaged in active and successful practice.

While a student in Waynesburg College he enlisted in Company K, Tenth Regiment, and was captain of his company at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. He was with that historic regiment in the Philippines and served during the whole of the campaign. After the return of the regiment and its organization again in the National Guard of Pennsylvania he was elected a major and subsequently lieutenant-colonel of the regiment.

In political life he has served his party faithfully and well, has been chairman of the Republican County Committee, delegate to the Republican State Convention and was delegate from this Congressional District to the Republican National Convention in 1904.

In 1910 he was nominated for Congress upon the Republican ticket in the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania, and was elected by a plurality of almost 5,000. His record during the Sixty-second Congress was such as a new member of that body seldom gains.

URGES BILL FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

He was the author of the bill providing pensions for the widows of soldiers who had served in the Spanish-American and Philippine Wars, and had charge of this bill on the floor of the house. This branch of Congress being Democratic, such an honor has seldom been accorded to a representative of the opposite party. The bill was passed by the House by a large majority.

He has always been in favor of a reasonable protective tariff, and during that session delivered a speech on the wool tariff which was sent broadcast over the country by those interested in the wool industry.

He is a progressive citizen and has been prominently identified with business interests of Greene County.

He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Waynesburg, is a trustee of Waynesburg College and of the South-

western State Normal School at California, and is Vice President of the Union Deposit and Trust Company of Waynesburg.

He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, the B. P. O. E., the American Veterans of Foreign Service and the United Spanish War Veterans.

In 1897 Colonel Crago was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Hoge, Waynesburg, who is a graduate of Waynesburg College, and his home life is ideal and pleasant, being surrounded with the comforts and joys of a family composed of two daughters and one son.

MAHLON M. GARLAND.

Mahlon M. Garland, candidate for Congress-at-large in Pennsylvania on the Republican ticket, was born in Pittsburgh, and while still young, his parents moved to Alexandria, Huntingdon County, Pa. By reason of the large family, like most boys of that time, he was required at an early age to go to work to bring in support for the others who were younger. At nine years of age he went on a farm to do chores and later to light work in the iron and steel rolling mills. At 14 he drove mules on a tow-path from Hollidaysburg, Blair County, on the Juniata Canal, to Wilkes-Barre on the Susquehanna Canal, and in winter he cut wood and railroad ties in the mountains.

His ancestry on both sides having been iron and steel workers, he naturally drifted into the rolling mill, and when age permitted, joined the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. After passing through all the local positions he was elected as Assistant to the President, and then to the Presidency of this great international labor organization, to which position he was subsequently elected six years in succession. He resigned to take charge of the United States Custom House at Pittsburgh. During his years in labor circles he was for four years the Fourth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and probably served on, and secured more conferences of varied kinds between labor and capital than any other labor leader. The high regard in which he is held by both the working men and manufacturers who know him, indicates honesty in intention and soundness in judgment. The years in the Government service as Collector of Customs have schooled him in the intricate detail of large government. The splendid record shown by the Pittsburgh Custom House under his management is evidence of high executive ability. Mr. Garland attended public

night schools on the south side in Pittsburgh while working in the rolling mills, and at all times has been a wide reader on Public questions. He is a firm believer in American sovereignty and a constant adherent to the rights of the common people. Always an active Republican in politics, he was elected and served two years in Select Council in the City of Pittsburgh, and four years on the School Board, and six years on Council in the Borough of Edgewood. He is especially strong in the belief of a protective tariff, based on commission inquiry information.

DANIEL F. LAFEAN.

Daniel F. Lafean, of York, candidate for Congressman-at-large, is a successful business man and an experienced legislator.

It is confidently expected that the recollection of Mr. Lafean's past noteworthy record as a Representative in Congress from the Twentieth District for ten years, in the service of his district, and in State and National affairs, will bring to him many unsolicited votes.

Mr. Lafean is a native of the City of York, and was born February 7, 1861. His father, Charles F. Lafean, a prominent coal merchant, was of French descent, and his mother, Charlotte Kottcamp, of York, was of German descent. Both of his parents represented families actively interested in the growth and development of the borough of York during the last century. They were well and favorably known for their industry, integrity and such other qualities as develop sturdy manhood and womanhood.

STARTS LIFE AS A CLERK.

Mr. Lafean obtained his education in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of 16 years began his business career as clerk in a notion store. After spending a short time in this position he accepted one as clerk in the confectionery establishment of Peter C. Wiest, of York. In his early manhood he took advantage of all opportunities afforded, and his employer soon found that his capabilities fitted him for positions of greater responsibility and trust. He carefully studied the business in which he was engaged and was ever ready to suggest improvements. By hard work he mastered the details of the candy business and in 1883 was admitted a member of

the firm. The products of the firm found a ready sale, which, under his direct management, led to the establishment of the largest caramel manufacturing plant in the United States, the product of which is now shipped to every State in the Union, as well as to many foreign countries. Having always interested himself in manufacturing, Mr. Lafean is now connected with various concerns, not only in his native city, but in other cities of his State as well.

Notwithstanding Mr. Lafean's extreme business activity, he also has given his attention to the government of his city. He was elected to the City Council for six years, during which time he was unanimously chosen President of Common Council for one term at a time when Council was evenly divided politically. The first ordinance authorizing street paving in York was introduced by him.

TEN YEARS' SERVICE IN CONGRESS.

In 1902 he was offered the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress from the York-Adams District, Twentieth Pennsylvania, and, although the district is strongly Democratic, he was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second Congresses. During these ten years he served on important committees and was instrumental in having erected in his home city a federal postoffice building, which is considered the handsomest structure of its kind in the State. He also secured appropriations for the erection of postoffice buildings in two other towns in his district, namely, Hanover and Gettysburg.

His record in behalf of the old soldier, his widow and orphans, is an unusual one, of which he is justly proud. His many efforts and his ability to do things for his district found such favor with his constituents, and were so highly appreciated, that they sought his nomination as Congressman-at-Large.

During Mr. Lafean's incumbency, he at all times gave prompt attention to his duties, and as a representative of the people he was untiring in his efforts to serve those whom he represented.

In can truthfully be said that in political office, as in his business career, he, indeed, has been a decided success.

Mr. Lafean was married in 1882 to Miss Emma B. Krone, of the City of York, and has three sons, Stuart M., Leroy K., and Robert H. He is a member of many fraternal organizations, some of which are the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, Elks, Moose, P. O. S. of A., and Heptasophs.

JOHN R. K. SCOTT.

John R. K. Scott, candidate for Congress-at-Large, is essentially one of those men possessing pre-eminently the qualities that inevitably win. He is a Pennsylvanian who represents in a high degree honesty, integrity and adherence to the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Scott was born on July 6, 1873, at Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania. At an early age his parents moved to Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, and five years later the family moved to Philadelphia. After attending the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia, Mr. Scott entered Central High School of Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in 1893 to enter the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. He studied law in the offices of W. W. Smithers and Joseph H. Shakespeare, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1895.

Almost from the time of attaining his majority Mr. Scott has been conspicuous in the public eye, and he has fulfilled the duties of public offices which he has held with ability, zeal and industry. Elected from the Eighth Legislative District of Pennsylvania, he served in the State House of Representatives during the important session of 1899, in which session he was known as the "baby member." In 1899 he was appointed by the Hon. John L. Kinsey, now a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, Assistant City Solicitor, and remained in that office for a period of six years, and his work in that office and his devotion to duty were such that on his voluntarily resigning in the fall of 1905, one of the Judges of the Courts of Philadelphia County remarked, "He has been the most faithful and efficient Assistant Solicitor the City has ever had in charge of the Department which he represented."

A LEADER AT HARRISBURG.

He was elected to the State House of Representatives from the Eighth Legislative District for the sessions of 1909, 1911 and 1913 by overwhelming majorities.

In the Legislature Mr. Scott has always been recognized as a leader, a skillful debater, an eloquent speaker and powerful in argument. Always steadfast to the Republican party, he has ever been active and energetic in support of its principles, and his influence has been exerted to aid legislation, such as the Child Labor Laws, the Public Utilities Law, Workmen's Compensation Act, and other legislation tending to the welfare of the general community.

Speaking of Mr. Scott's achievement in the Legislature, a daily publication opposed to the Republican party in part said:

"The public of this State are generally indebted to Representative John R. K. Scott for his consistent and effective fight for the public interests in the recent session of the Legislature.

"Our judgment upon his achievement does not rest merely upon his votes of record on well understood issues. In fact, it is based less upon his formal action as to this or that bill than upon his adroit, uncompromising and tireless efforts to promote the good measures when they were going through the hidden process of legislation.

"Among the 207 members of the House were many able men. Most of them, however, were comparatively inexperienced. Scott therefore had the equipment not only of natural ability, but exceptional familiarity with the work in hand. Added to this, he possessed the asset of robust physical and mental constitution of the utmost value in the long campaign he was undertaking.

"We find a double satisfaction on examining Scott's remarkable course: First, it gives us pleasure to be able to applaud the services of any public man. Second, it gives us an opportunity to commend without reservation a man whose public acts we have opposed for many years.

"Thus it is that we felicitate Pennsylvania upon having a legislator like the member from the Eighth Philadelphia District."

PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY.

PLATFORM UPON WHICH CANDIDATES ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET IN PENNSYLVANIA GO BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The principles of the Republican party in Pennsylvania are set forth in the platform adopted by the Republican State Committee at a meeting in Pittsburg, August 26. Upon this platform the candidates on the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania stand.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM FOR 1914.

We render our sincere thanks to the Almighty for a most bountiful harvest of earth's products, domestic tranquillity and friendly relations of our nation with the nations of the world.

We deplore the great war now raging in Europe, and express our earnest hope for the early restoration of peace.

We declare our unchanging faith in the "government of the people, by the people and for the people," our devotion to the cause of Republican institutions, and renew our allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, whose achievements in government constitute the most luminous pages in the history of our nation.

Our greatest national advance has been made during the years of its ascendency in public affairs.

It has always been the party of real effective progress.

It always has progressed conservatively.

It never has been either stationary or reactionary.

It has been the party, not of mere agitation, but of construction.

FOR A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff. The industrial depression and stagnation which has steadily increased under the free-trade legislation of the Wilson Administration is apparent to all men. At the close of the last Republican Administration the country had reached the height of prosperity at home and had a foreign trade of extraordinary magnitude. Labor receivved full employment at increasing rates of remuneration. Since the enactment of the Underwood-Palmer free-trade law we have had an army of the unemployed, idle freight cars stretching clear across the State, and general curtailment or suspension of industrial activities. The cost of living has steadily gone up. The Republican tariff policy has always been at the basis of our national prosperity, developing our resources, diversifying our industries and protecting our workingmen against competition with cheaper labor abroad, thus assuring for our wage earner the American standard of living. We urge restoration of the protective policy at the earliest possible opportunity, providing for import duty which shall be high enough, while yielding a sufficient revenue to protect American industry and wages, so that prosperity may be restored to the land. A Republican President and a Republican Senate and House of Representatives, when elected, can enact in a very short time such legislation as will bring about a return to former conditions of prosperity. We declare at this time that it is more evident than ever before that the United States shall not be only politically independent of the rest of the world, but shall be independent industrially and commercially. We need adequate protective duties so that we shall never again find ourselves, as the result of foreign complications over which we have no control, in a situation where many of our industries in manufactures and agriculture are paralyzed for want of certain essential articles which we have been unable to produce here on account of the absence of adequate protection against the low wage standards of Europe. We declare for the American system of protection to American labor and American industry.

As part of this protective system we urge the immediate upbuilding by proper legislation of a merchant marine, which shall consist of vessels built by Americans, owned by Americans, manned by Americans, carrying American cargoes under the protection of the American flag to every foreign port, and we demand the absolute neutrality of our nation.

We are in favor of the maintenance of an adequate navy for the national defence and for the protection of our merchant marine.

We declare our purpose to maintain peace and promote prosperity.

NATION'S DUTY IN MEXICO.

We deplore the policy of the present Administration in connection with affairs in Mexico. The murder and maltreatment of American citizens and the destruction of many millions of dollars of American property have been viewed with callous indifference by the present Administration. We are not in favor of any annexation of Mexican territory, or of any political interference with Mexican affairs, but we declare that it is the duty of the nation to demand adequate protection for American citizens and American property in Mexico. We are opposed to war with Mexico for the purpose of interference or aggrandizement. A proper assertion of the national honor and insistence upon the respect of Americans who are in Mexico as the pioneers of civilization we declare to be the first duty of our Government.

JUSTICE FOR NEGRO CITIZENS.

We condemn the so-called Jim Crow bills introduced in Congress by Southern Democrats and other measures antagonistic to the negro citizen, together with the rulings for segregation in the executive department of the Government of negro employees. We declare these race discriminations are contrary to the spirit of American institutions.

REPUBLICAN PARTY AND PENNSYLVANIA.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, though blessed by natural advantages and a loyal and industrious people, has arrived at its proud position among the States of the nation by reason of the wise administration of its affairs by the Republican party of Pennsylvania, which has been practically in control for over half a century.

She stands to-day absolutely free from debt.

No State tax upon real estate has been collected since 1866, when it was abolished by Republican administration.

No tax upon any personal property of any character (except moneys at interest) has been collected by the State for many decades.

No subject taxed locally by counties, cities, boroughs, townships or school districts is taxed by the State.

The great revenues of the State are derived mainly from taxes on corporations.

For the fiscal year 1913 the revenues of the State were approximately $35,000,000, over three-fifths of which was collected from corporations and the balance from collateral inheritance tax, liquor licenses, money at interest, automobile licenses and mercantile tax.

From the revenues derived by the State the salaries of the Judges of all the counties and Appellate Courts in the State are paid, and there is returned to the different localities all the tax on moneys at interest, approximately $5,000,000, besides the greater part of the receipts from liquor licenses. Of the revenues of Pennsylvania nearly two-thirds is appropriated for educational, eleemosynary and charitable purposes, nearly $10,000,000 being for educational purposes, of which amount over $7,000,000 is applied toward the maintenance of public schools, as State aid to the local districts. What State or empire can produce a greater showing?

Pennsylvania has reason to be proud that she is the envy of her sister States, and the Republican party takes pride in being the moving cause thereof.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR STATE HIGHWAYS.

There are few functions of the government which have a more intimate relation to the comfort of the masses of the people and their welfare than the care of the public highways. Pennsylvania has committed herself to a comprehensive and generous plan of aiding the local authority in the construction and maintenance of the principal public roads of the State. It was proposed that the Commonwealth should make a loan to carry out this great plan, and make an immediate start upon providing a system of laying the highways which would reach every important community; but a majority of those voting upon the constitutional amendment which was needed to make such a project possible expressed themselves as opposed to the creation of a debt for this purpose. We do not believe that it is the wish of the people of Pennsylvania that the system of highways taken over by the State shall be turned back to the township to add to the weight of local taxation, but feel that every effort should be made to set aside sufficient funds from the revenues of the Commonwealth to maintain these roads in a proper manner and speedily to provide for their permanent improvement according to the most advanced scientific method. We pledge ourselves to insist upon liberal appropriations for these purposes and to the economic and businesslike administration of the State Highway Department.

The last General Assembly appropriated the money received in the State treasury from the licenses of motor vehicles and their operators for the specific purpose of maintaining and improving the State highways; and many hundreds of thousands of dollars, sufficient to have placed in good condition the roads embraced in the State highway plan, were paid in and became available for this work; but the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, hostile to the Republican party and antogonistic to the State administration, of which they should be a co-operative part, persistently refused to honor the requisitions of the State Highway Department for the use of this vast idle fund; and despite the fact that the Court and the law officers of the Commonwealth swept aside

the legal technicalities and artful plans which had been interposed to sustain the impossible position taken by these officials, they succeeded in hampering and hindering the work of the Department, and for more than a year absolutely tied up the work of maintaining the State highway, with the result that not only the people of the State were inconvenienced and injured, but damage, amounting to practical destruction, resulted to many of the roads of the State. We shall insist upon the compliance by the officers of the Commonwealth with the provisions of the law known as the "Dirt Road Law," and upon the necessary appropriation, and such further legislation as may be necessary for the maintenance of the highways known as Dirt Roads used by so great a portion of our farming community.

FOR EFFECTIVE CHILD LABOR LAW.

At the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature an earnest effort was made by Republican members to have enacted a bill regulating the employment of minors between the ages of 14 and 16 years. This bill would have reduced the hours of employment and would have prohibited the employment of all who were not certified by the School Board physicians as physically qualified. It also advanced the educational requirements and increased the restrictions and safeguards of employment. This meritorious measure was defeated for partisan purposes by those who preferred to prevent any improvement of the existing law rather than permit the Republican party the credit for making such advance legislation possible.

We recognize that no child should be permitted to labor under conditions which will injure his usefulness as a future adult citizen. We believe the time has arrived when the child labor laws of the State should be rewritten and more fully correlated. We believe that all children between the ages of 14 and 16 years who are employed at labor should not only receive permits from the Superintendents of Schools and be subject to the supervision of these officials, but should also be examined as to their fitness for the work in question by competent physicians. We believe that

the hours of child labor, the conditions of work and vocational preparations are all subjects of the greatest solicitude to the people of the Commonwealth and should be carefully arranged by judicious legislation.

FAVOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

We favor the passage of such a workman's compensation law as will secure to injured workmen, or those dependent upon them, just and adequate compensation for injury received in the course of employment, without regard to the solvency or insolvency of the employer and be just and fair to both employee and employer, with such safeguards to small employers of labor as will protect them against undue burdens, and with such liberal provisions for individual, State, mutual and stock company insurance as will afford the fullest opportunity for protection at reasonable rates, excepting, however, from the operation of said law those engaged in agricultural pursuits and domestic service.

We commend the support by the State of the State College, and congratulate it upon the effective work it is doing in the lines of agriculture, mechanical and scientific education.

WOMEN'S LABOR LEGISLATION.

The law regulating the employment of women which was enacted at the last session of the Legislature in the form advocated by the Republican party has now been in effect for a sufficient time to test its merits. It has met with general approval, and has received special commendation from those engaged in social work. We recognize that the Commonwealth, for its own preservation, should protect women from the injurious conditions of labor so that they will not be impaired for their functions of motherhood. We believe that while the new women's labor law in a large measure accomplishes this purpose, we should constantly keep under careful observation the subject of women's employment and make such modifications by legislation as may appear necessary.

We favor such changes in the laws relating to taxation of corporations as will equalize their burdens and be commensurate with the privileges and protection enjoyed by them.

From the inception of the laws creating the public schools, through the statesmanlike and heroic exertions of the Great Commoner, Thaddeus Stevens, until the present time, augmented by the life long work of such men as Dr. Brumbaugh and Henry Houck, the public schools of the State have continually grown and improved until they are to-day the pride of the people. We specially commend the rapid increase of instruction in agricultural, mechanical, culinary and other vocational arts in our common schools so necessary in fitting the youth for their life's work. We commend the liberal appropriation of State money for these schools and liberal laws for their maintenance. We commend also the support and acquisition by the State of the State Normal Schools to more practically fit the teachers in the common schools for their great work.

That the heroic act of Pennsylvanians and the hallowed spots endeared thereby may not be forgotten, we favor the withdrawal of these places from the marts of trade, and we pledge ourselves to liberal appropriation to mark these sacred spots and commemorate these heroic acts.

BROAD POLICY OF CONSERVATION.

Under Republican administration the development of forestry in Pennsylvania has been in accordance with the wide, broad, economical and practical policy; so that to-day the State is in the lead in forestry conservation.

The State forests cover an area of more than 1,000,000 acres, located in 26 counties; miles of roads, trails and fire lanes have been opened. The supply of water has been purified and a number of towns receive this benefit. Parks have been opened to the public, camp sites are provided, hunting and fishing permitted and game propagated.

Valuable assistance is rendered the people in teaching the planting of trees and preventing diseases thereof.

This great work, begun in 1895, has cost the State to July 1, 1914, approximately $4,000,000 and represents assets of more than $6,000,000 in addition to the inestimable value to industry, agriculture, water supply and health of the people. There still remain several millions of acres of barren land in Pennsylvania, and we recommend the acquisition of this domain by the State as promptly as possible while it still can be acquired, so that watersheds may be preserved and game animals conserved and recreation grounds assured to the people of the Commonwealth for all time.

EFFICIENCY OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

We recognize the superb work done by the Department of Health in its comprehensive campaign against the great plague of tuberculosis, through its dispensaries and sanitoria established for consumptives; the saving of lives of our children by the distribution of diphtheria anti-toxin; medical inspection of schools, and the general health work, including its broad educational policy. We also call attention to the successful war it is waging against typhoid fever, by guarding the public water throughout the Commonwealth; and we pledge ourselves to a continuance of a liberal policy in appropriations for the maintenance and furtherance of this comprehensive work in which Pennsylvania leads the nation.

We believe in the conservation of our natural resources, the preservation and increase of our forest lands, the maintenance of a pure and plentiful water supply, and the adoption of such methods as may be needed to bring an increased supply of game and fish near to the centers of our population.

We favor such legislation and appropriation as may be necessary to broaden the scope of State's work in the Agricultural Department by establishing in each county one or more bureaus of research and investigation, maintaining correspondence with the farmers, supplying them with information, giving practical illustrations, supplying lecturers and instructors, and generally assisting in the advancement of agriculture.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Recognizing the great commercial advantages to Pennsylvania from the opening of the Panama Canal and the importance of developing the port of Philadelphia, and believing that money expended therefor will return by multiples to the prosperity of the State, we declare in favor of an adequate appropriation by the State for the development of the port of Philadelphia so that it shall be one of the great ports of the world.

OHIO RIVER AND LAKE ERIE CANAL.

We recognize also that Western Pennsylvania is the rapidly growing iron manufacturing center of the world. Its prosperity, and indirectly that of the State, will be greatly augmented by the Panama Canal, thus rendering necessary the earliest possible construction of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal, making Pittsburgh a lake port and creating the greatest trade route in the country between it and the seaport of Philadelphia, and joining Eastern Pennsylvania and Western Pennsylvania by water route with the commerce of the world. We declare in favor of such liberal appropriation and legislation, both State and National, as may be necessary therefor; and as incident thereto for the improvement of the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers and their tributaries.

We approve of the mothers' pension law adopted by the last General Assembly, and favor an increase in the appropriation by the State for the purpose thereof, and such other legislation as may be necessary for the furtherance of that object.

We favor the granting of pensions by the Federal Government to all soldiers and sailors who have served the United States in any war in which the nation has been engaged, when such soldiers and sailors shall have reached the age of 62 years.

We favor the granting of pensions by the Federal Government to the widows of all soldiers and sailors who have served the United States in any war in which the nation has been engaged.

We also favor the enactment by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania of a law recognizing and granting pensions to the men who enlisted during the years from 1861 to 1865 known as the "Emergency Men" or "Emergency Volunteers."

The last Legislature passed a resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution providing for woman suffrage. The next Legislature should also pass this resolution and give the people an opportunity to vote upon this important question, and we hereby pledge the support of the Republican party to this end.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

We recommend such amendments to the public service law as will more effectually safeguard the rights of the people as to service and rates in the boroughs and municipalities of the State.

In the final adjustment of the affairs of the nations as the result of the present war in Europe, we declare our sincere hope that an effort will be made by our Government to obtain recognition of equal rights for the Jews of Russia, thus enabling citizens of Jewish persuasion traveling under the protection of American passports to sojourn in that country unmolested, removing by these means the obstacle in the way of restoring a treaty between this country and that of Russia, which existed until its abrogation in 1912.

Recognizing the fact that there has been an expression of the will of the voters in the State-wide primaries of May last, we earnestly indorse the nomination of the Republican party for United States Senator, Governor of the Commonwealth, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Congressmen-at-Large, and the other important offices to be filled at the November election, and commend the declaration of principles they then made to the favorable consideration of the voters of Pennsylvania.

We ask the support of all Pennsylvanians in our efforts to bring about the restoration of prosperity in Pennsylvania, and extend a cordial welcome to all electors, regardless of past party affiliations who are in sympathy with this declaration of principles.

DR. BRUMBAUGH OUTLINES POLICIES.

IN ACCEPTING NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR HE DISCUSSES CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

At the meeting of the Republican State Committee in Pittsburg addresses were delivered by the candidates on the Republican ticket. In accepting the nomination for Governor, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh said:

Fellow-Citizens:—In presenting my name to the voters of this great Commonwealth at the May primaries I was deeply sensible of the great responsibility attending that action. The success at the primaries has not lessened, it has increased my feeling of responsibility and obligation to the people of Pennsylvania, for whom I have gladly wrought with what ability I may possess. I now accept in a formal way the call of the voters as they then so generously expressed themselves. I assume confidently that the unusually large vote given me in May—above 253,000—is warrant for my seeking the election in November.

It must be understood from the outset that I bring no gifts of political experience or financial support to this campaign. I do, however, bring to it my whole record of service and pledge my life's work as an earnest of the service to be expected of me as Governor. I have too long given myself to a definite type of public service to have any desire or ambition to change it for any other. The form of service can change, the quality never. I am, therefore, asking the people to support me upon the quality of my well-known work in the educational interests of this State and Nation. I stand upon my record.

WILL NOT GO BACK.

In my primary platform I set forth with conscientious conviction the principles for which I have stood in the past. These are justice to labor, good roads, local option, State Civil Service, submission of amendment providing for woman suffrage, conservation of our resources, advanced educational policies, a reorganized treatment of our charities and a wider freedom in local municipal regulation. For these I now stand. For them I shall stand steadily to the end. No other course could appeal to me as honest and just. The army of goodly men who voted for me in May did so upon that platform. I ask them and their fellow-citizens to do so in November. They can do so confidently. Having put my hand to the plow, I shall not look back, but forward, plowing as straight a furrow as I know to plow, as straight as God helps me to plow. In the assurance of my steadfast determination to deal and justly by all, I invite the support of all clean, honest, earnest, loyal citizens.

We should lay aside every other consideration and plan to secure at the November election an indorsement of those enduring principles of progressive development for which the Republican party has stood for and for which it must always stand. There can be no enduring progress where there is not essential honesty and capacity. We can admit no experimenters into the camps of service. Certain men two years ago assured us that the vital issues before the people of Pennsylvania were among others the initiative, the referendum and the recall. Later the recall was recalled and modified to an impersonal formula. Where are those issues now? If vital then, why not now? If these men believed then in the dominant importance of these issues, what are they saying about them now? Can it be that a great group of our citizens has been led by men to whom the eternal principles have become mere conveniences and dependencies to gain office? I have no patience with men who deceive to win, who are more concerned for their own advancement than they are for the well-being of the masses. I hope I am too loyal a Pennsylvanian to barter principles for preferment.

WANTS GOOD COMPANY.

With those who enter this contest to secure to the people of the Commonwealth an efficient and worthy administration of her public affairs I gladly take my stand. I want no other company. I seek no other end. I have no personal quarrels, no enemies to punish, no friends to reward. The Republican party can and will give to the people of Pennsylvania as progressive an administration of her affairs as can any other party. I invite the thousands of good people in the Progressive party to join me in an earnest and effective effort to make the people of this Commonwealth happy, prosperous and contented. We lead in so many essential elements of good citizenry that it is now possible to unite in securing an administration of the greatest good for all. Let us make it easy for our people to work at a fair wage. Let us make it hard for any one to be idle or to labor without adequate protection or compensation. The whole social program which truly guarantees to labor its just rewards shall have my cordial assistance. We must so safeguard our industries that our labor may have the guarantees of permanency and peace. The delicate task of adjusting the essential forces of capital and labor is of commanding significance. The details of this economic program must necessarily command a large portion of the time and thought of the legislative as well as the executive department of our State government. Having been in my personal experience conversant with this entire movement, I can cordially pledge my efforts to its accomplishment.

LED ALL THE STATES.

Pennsylvania has led all the States in its wise and advanced legislation in the interests of natural conservation. Years ago it was my privilege with that great Pennsylvania—Dr. J. T. Rothrick—to lecture to the people and to do my part in preserving to this Commonwealth much of its wasting wealth. This was done for no political purposes. It was not a propaganda to win

votes. It was a plain duty, clearly conceived, and effectively performed. I am glad I had a part in this great work.

We shall need at once to devote large sums of money to increase the products of our soil and to secure a good system of honestly-built roads to carry our products to the market. I have just made a study of this problem in a number of States and am convinced that we need a number of trunk-line roads between our great centers of traffic and also many more excellent dirt roads radiating in all directions and giving our remotest citizens convenient free approach to good markets. Whatever will attain this end I shall support heartily. But we need also a system of careful, competent supervision of these roads when in use. It is poor policy to build a good road and then turn it over to the mercy of the elements and of our heavy traffic. "Once good, always good," should be our effective slogan.

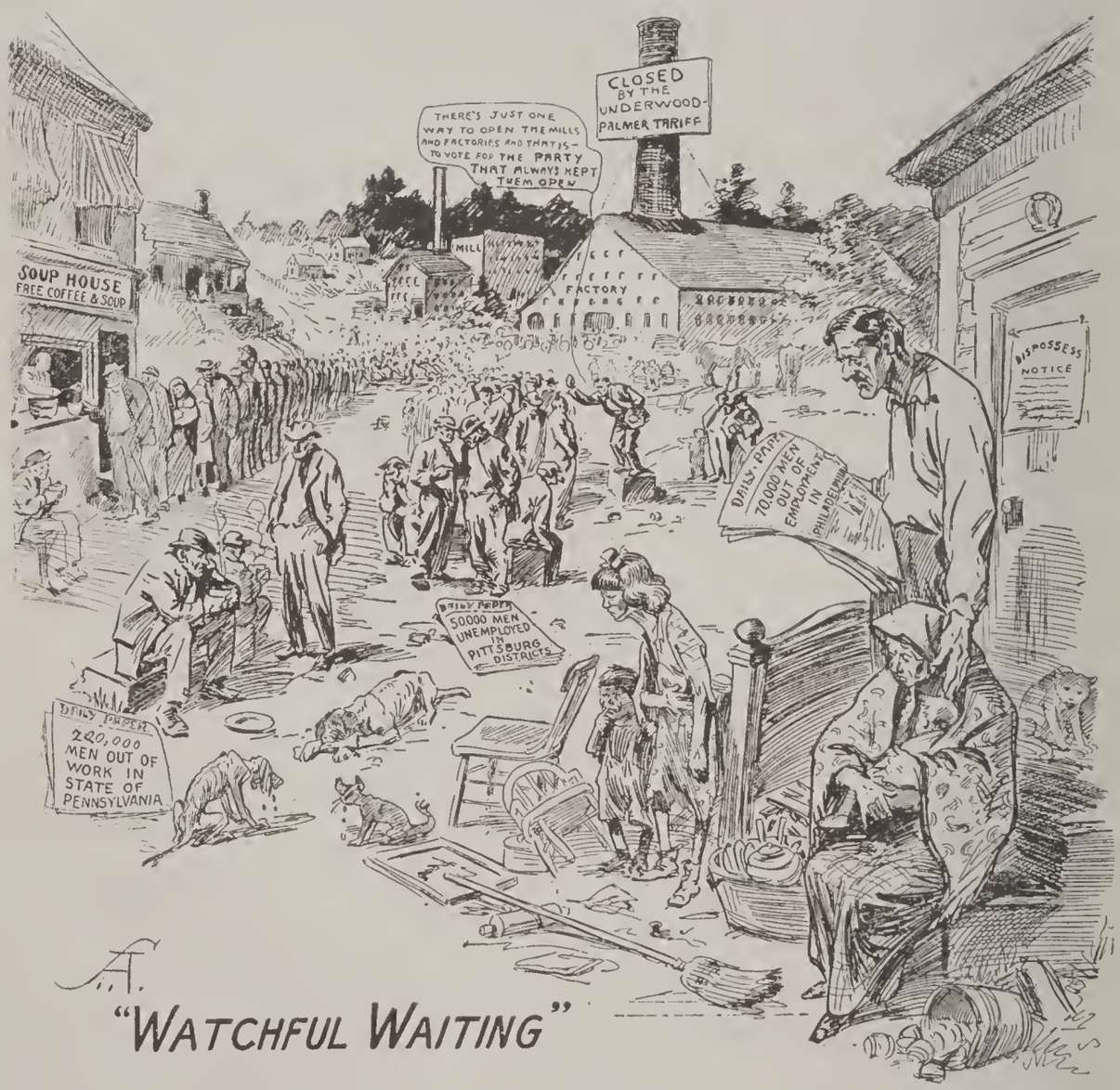
We must understand that the strength of our government rests with the training of our whole population. Education for complete co-operation in our civic duties and for friendly competition in our industrial affairs must always challenge the support of all right-thinking citizens. The school is the nursery of our democracy. Pennsylvania, under a series of Republican Administrations, has given much attention to education from kindergarten to university. Her people more generously approved. We can and we must do more. In this field of public service so universally significant, I modestly claim to have an experience that this Commonwealth may use to its full. I submit that among all the candidates we may safely challenge comparison of records in all that makes for the conservation of childhood and the progress of intelligent citizenry.

NEEDS NO DICTATION.

A party that has in a brief period put the nation upon a stable and enduring basis of development, that refined a forest and a prairie into a nation that has won the admiration of the civilized world, that has thrown around our labor and our industry the

protection essential to the welfare of both, that has developed a strong national policy and an aggressive spirit of enterprise, that has given haven and home to all oppressed peoples, that has set the unsteady powers about it in order, that has not forgotten to be generous when just, that has liberated the bondsmen and carried enlightenment and help to the people of the islands of the sea, that has been truly progressive without being rash or reactionary—this is the party which now asks your support and offers you the best guarantee for your person, your property and your happiness.

We do not need to be told by those whose sole desire is to advance themselves how to manage and to officer our affairs. We are quite competent to do all that among ourselves. We have no fear of the outcome. The people of Pennsylvania will care for the fame and name of the great Commonwealth; and to the advancement and prestige of its people the Republican party stands pledged by a half century of service and asks now your earnest and cordial support.


CLOSED BY THE UNDERWOOD-PALMER TARIFF
THERE'S JUST ONE WAY TO OPEN THE MILLS AND FACTORIES AND THAT IS— TO VOTE FOR THE PARTY THAT ALWAYS KEPT THEM OPEN
SOUP HOUSE
FREE COFFEE & SOUP
MILL
FACTORY
DISPOSSESS NOTICE
DAILY PAPER
70,000 MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT IN PHILADELPHIA
DAILY PAPER
50000 MEN UNEMPLOYED IN PITTSBURG DISTRICTS
DAILY PAPER
220,000 MEN OUT OF WORK IN STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

"WATCHFUL WAITING"

SENATOR PENROSE ON THE ISSUES.

POLICIES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY INSURES HIGH STANDARD OF LIVING AND PROSPERITY FOR THE PEOPLE.

United States Senator Boies Penrose said:

The Republican party always has been the advocate and the instrument of our national development. In our advocacy of national unity and supremacy we inherited many of the great traditions of the party of Washington and of Hamilton. Opposed to us has been the Democratic party of disunion, reaction, narrow policy and local partisanship. Republicans advocate a national policy, a policy which will permit our country gradually to assume the position for which it is destined as the paramount and dominating commercial and industrial nation among all nations. Instead of hampering business we would promote its expansion; instead of doing all we can to restrict and curtail the activity of our peopde we advocate doing all we can to promote and develop it. Since the days of Alexander Hamilton down to the Administration of William McKinley, we have advocated, and when in power we have enacted into legislation, tariff laws which embody the principle of protection to American industries.

This policy is suited in a very peculiar degree to the American republic. It might not suit any other country in the world in all its scope. It certainly can suit no other country to the extent that it does the American republic. To many countries it would be entirely unsuitable, if not impossible. England is as logical for free trade as America is for protection.

While the British Islands have a small territory, they are compelled to depend on the ocean commerce with the rest of the world and to open markets with all countries. Hence their free

trade policy. The American republic covers the most fruitful part of a continent; it embraces every variety of soil and climate; it has a population of nearly 100,000,000 whose general average presents a higher degree of education, intelligence and energy than that of any other nation in present or past times. Our people have a higher standard of living, and are, therefore, greater consumers than the inhabitants of any other country. Our home market, the American market, is worth to the manufacturer more than all the other markets of the world put together. Our conditions are sufficiently varied and our population sufficiently vast and likely to become very much greater, thus enabling us to trade largely among ourselves. Such a condition is not presented by any other country in the world.

DEMAND HIGHER STANDARD.

We demand a higher standard of living for our wage-earners than any other country; in fact, there is no particular evidence that the governments of European countries are specially interested in the wage question, provided the wages do not reach the starvation point. On the contrary, as the Republic depends on the well being and intelligence of its citizens, it should be preeminently our policy to continually advance their standards of condition. The State provides the children of the land a good education so that they will be able, according to the measure of their ability and industry to take advantage of the opportunities presented by our free institutions and our fertile domain. Conditions in this country are so entirely different from those of any other nation that comparisons and theories are really useless. Practical common sense must prevail.

The situation was profoundly impressed upon the fathers of the Republic. The most complete and profound exposition of a protective tariff is to be found in the report made by Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury in obedience to an order of the House of Representatives of the 15th day of January, 1790, requesting information on the subject of manufactures,

and particularly as to the means of promoting such as would tend to render the United States independent of foreign nations for military and other essential supplies. It early occurred to the American Congress that we should at least be independent of Europe for the munitions of war. Alexander Hamilton never displayed his fertile genius to greater advantage than in this report. He went far beyond the limits assigned to him. He advocated a universal system of protection to all American products, including manufactured articles and raw materials. Already the idea of national independence from the rest of the world as a condition befitting a republic such as ours had impressed itself upon the American statesmen of that day. The same thought runs through all the fundamental principles laid down by the fathers of the Republic. Washington advised against entangling alliances with any foreign nation. Hamilton urged industrial and commercial independence. A new race of men—the American people—under institutions untried, but which contained within their principles the hope of humanity, established the American Republic. Independence was the dominating thought of all.

QUOTES CLAY'S DOCTRINE.

Hamilton and his political associates advocated this doctrine. Henry Clay, in one of his most remarkable speeches in the United States Senate, advocated it in the succeeding generation. He urged the adoption of an American policy. While cherishing the foreign market he urged the creation of a home market to give further scope to the consumption of the product of American industries. He declared that the American people should not be confined to a few primitive occupations, but that it was the duty of Congress to introduce manufactures and a variety of pursuits. The extension of business, the giving of employment, the augmenting of the national wealth, the creation of a home market for our agriculture, all were ardently advocated. If we cannot sell, we cannot buy, he said. He declared that the entire independence of his country of all foreign states, as it respected

a supply of its essential wants, had ever been with him a favorite object. He uttered these memorable words: "The War of the Revolution effected our political emancipation. The last war (1812) contributed greatly toward accomplishing our commercial freedom, but our complete independence will only be consummated after the policy of this bill shall be recognized and adopted."

He declared that a "country which relied upon foreign nations for the great essentials of food and raiment was not in fact independent. Every nation should anxiously endeavor to establish its absolute independence, and consequently be able to feed and clothe and defend itself. If it rely upon a foreign supply that may be cut off by the caprice of the nation yielding it, by war with it, or even by war with other nations, it cannot be independent.

The doctrines of Hamilton and of Clay are as orthodox from the protectionist point of view as those of McKinley and Dingley. We are advocating nothing new. We are urging a principle which the greatest statesmen of America have believed in, have urged, and have enacted into law since the foundation of our government.

PEOPLE APT TO FORGET.

People are apt to forget. They do not realize the profound significance and importance of the growth and development of the protective idea. It has sometimes been used as a reproach against protectionists that repeatedly they have changed their ground; that they have relied from time to time upon different arguments. The charge has an element of truth in it, but the change of motive merely marks the accomplishment of one object—progress toward a new and great purpose. Attention has been called to the resolutions of Congress addressed to Alexander Hamilton, aimed to secure the production within the country of all things indispensable in time of war. In this form it appealed to all the people as of absolute necessity immediately after the struggle for independence. Then we had early tariff

laws, the purpose of which was to protect what were known as infant industries. John Stuart Mill, the great exponent of free trade, admitted the reasonableness of legislation to encourage infant industries, but even this early legislation failed to furnish adequate defence against foreign commercial domination. Great Britain was able to boast that if she had lost the American colonies she had at least retained complete possession of their trade.

Then a new argument for protection was furnished. Political independence had been achieved by the War of the Revolution. It was evident that it had to be perfected by adding to it commercial and industrial independence. Hence, Clay's speech in the Senate of the United States. Later on the advocates of protection developed the doctrine of diversified industries and expanded the theory of the home market. The American system has become part of the settled policy of our government whenever the Republican party has been in power. Whenever this system has been enforced the country prospered and developed to an extraordinary degree. The population increased greatly, and industries multiplied. Our country steadily went forward to a foremost position in many of the great industries. Then came the last and final argument for protection, because it was evident that it was necessary to continue, extend, and complete the American system in order to maintain a relatively high rate of wages which always has prevailed in this country. A general argument was finally presented which appealed to all men, whether they were in the manufacturing business or not.

The objects with which protectionists started, from the time of Alexander Hamilton down to that of McKinley, have been achieved. Up until within a recent period we were going ahead with diversified industries, with an active and prosperous home market, with comparatively high wages, with the job seeking the man instead of thousands of men seeking jobs, with prosperity abounding in all lines of activity and in every walk of life to an unprecedented degree.

BECOMES WORLD POWER.

The Spanish War occurred. The American nation discovered that the Republic had suddenly become a world power. Our jurisdiction encircled half the globe. An extraordinary impetus was given to the activities of the American people. A new and splendid ambition filled the minds of all, and that was to enter into and possess the markets of the world. It always had been maintained by the advocates of free trade that the protective system could not logically be coupled with the expansion of foreign commerce. They declared the two propositions were inconsistent. They urged that we could not restrict commerce with other nations and carry on trading over the seas. The contrary has been proven the fact.

Under high protective measures, the Dingley law and the Payne law, our American commerce in foreign markets has increased by leaps and bounds. It had reached enormous dimensions at the close of the last Republican administration. It was declared by many publicists to be one of the most astounding facts of the century. Already apprehension was exhibited by competing nations as to what was termed the American Invasion.

As part of the protective policy the Panama Canal has been constructed and efforts have been made throughout the history of the government to build up our merchant marine in order that American cargoes could be carried in American bottoms, built by Americans, manned by Americans, and owned by Americans under the protection of the Stars and Stripes—this has been the dream of the protectionist. His efforts toward that end have been largely nullified by the same Democratic party which has consistently opposed every other measure of protection to American industries and every other effort to build up an American policy and assert our national supremacy. During the whole history of the government we have been able to restrict the coastwise trade to American built vessels. Only a few weeks ago an effort was made by the Democratic party in Congress to repeal even this law, and expose our coastwise fleet,

which in itself ranks as a merchant marine greater than that of any two nations of the world, England excepted, to extinction by cheap foreign competition.

FOR MERCHANT MARINE.

Republicans urge the building up of the merchant marine as strenuously as they do the protection of the American manufacturer. In this no class or element in our American community has any particular interest beyond the other. Those who have been most indifferent to it are perhaps the most concerned. The agricultural people of the land, perhaps from not fully realizing the situation, have not always been in accord with the building up of a merchant marine. To-day they are the chief sufferers, with their American cotton, wheat and other products piled up in warehouses at the wharves unable to find shipment to foreign ports and to a market there because there is not an American merchant marine to fly the American flag and take advantage of our condition of neutrality to engage in foreign commerce.

The American system must be for a long time as essential a part of our national policy as is the Monroe Doctrine. No one can tell what a century may bring forth. Some people, even now, talk about the Monroe Doctrine being out of date. Others talked up until the last election as if the protective system had been outworn and was the cause of many abuses. Recent experiences in foreign affairs and recent experiences in industrial conditions have shown that both theories were without any foundation.

REFERS TO MEXICO TROUBLE.

No one conversant with the conditions can fail to be impressed with the fact that the Monroe Doctrine in the recent troubles in Mexico and in the recent complications abroad has been more essential to the political independence of our country than ever before. No one can witness the industrial depression and see

the falling to pieces of the splendid industrial and commercial structure that had been developed in the country in the last 18 years and fail to be impressed with the fact that the maintenance of the American system of protection to American capital and American industry is still an essential part of our national policy.

The trouble is that we forget. New generations of men continually press forward unfamiliar with the facts and experiences of the past. Even the reading of history does not always impress the student with a full realization of past national experiences. Perhaps we can only learn by actual contact from generation to generation with conditions as they really exist. Then, too, the unexpected is continually occurring. No one dreamed of a war with Spain. All of us deprecated the inhumanities and barbarities on the island of Cuba, and President McKinley was doing all he could to protect American citizens there and relieve the situation.

Suddenly, however, like a flash from a clear sky, the Maine was blown up and war became inevitable. We drove the last vestige of monarchial government from the American continent and we found ourselves a world power. Who would have dreamed a few weeks ago of a general conflagration among the nations of Europe? Who would have thought it possible to witness the greatest general war in the history of civilization? Men all over the country declared that war was impossible among civilized nations up to within a few weeks ago. Even the military nations of Europe, which urge the maintenance of armament, declared that strong armies and navies were not for war, but were maintained as an assurance of peace. Men declared that war was impossible in this enlightened age, except with inferior and barbarous nations as a kind of police measure and for the advancement of civilization and the opening of new countries for development. Yet we find every theory upset, every belief shattered, and the civilized world, ourselves excepted, is involved in the dreadful conflict.

HOME MARKET ARGUMENT.

What is the result to America? We suddenly hark back to the days of Henry Clay, whose great speech probably no one has read for many years, unless it be some student of the tariff. We find that Clay urged the protective principle in order to render us politically independent of Europe. The European conflict brought on by the Napoleonic wars, the continental embargoes proclaimed by Bonaparte, and the blockades of the English naval forces practically had destroyed our trade. We could not get many of the necessaries of life in the way of manufactures, we had no market for our products. Clay then impressed upon the American people the necessity of maintaining such a market and of having every industry here established essential for our well being, our food and clothing, and other manufactures. Now we see exactly a similar condition presenting itself. We thought we had grown so great that the doctrine of protection was no longer needed and that we could get along independent of the rest of the world. Where would we have been at this juncture had we not established these industries? We are in a measure independent, and yet we are paralyzed for want of many things which, as an independent nation, we should have. We are unable to take prompt advantage of the opportunities presented by the war in Europe.

Our merchant marine was swept from the seas during the Civil War at a time when we carried over 70 per cent. of our American products in American bottoms. The Democratic party never permitted the Republican party to provide ship subsidies or build up the merchant marine, but defeated such legislation by obstructive tactics in Congress, and we never have been able to recover our position. To-day we carry less than 9 per cent. of American cargoes in American bottoms, and we pay some $300,000,000 annually to foreigners who carry our products under a foreign flag. In this crisis of the world we are to-day depending upon England to keep clear the pathways of the ocean with her navy and to furnish vessels to carry American products from the farm and mill under the protection of the English flag

and the guardianship of the British navy. Not only are we for the time being absolutely helpless in connection with the merchant marine, but we are without many of the products essential to our own industries. We have been depending upon foreign nations for these products because of the inadequacy of our protective tariff in relation to many schedules and paragraphs even under Republican legislation. The chemical schedule has never been high enough in any tariff bill and the result has been that the very large bulk of our chemicals essential to agriculture and to manufactures have not been made in this country, but come from Germany and other foreign countries.

HOW FARMERS SUFFER.

It has been impossible for us to compete with the low-paid skilled labor of Germany, especially, and the consequence is that we neither have the knowledge nor the skilled experts to produce these for ourselves. Hence, while we may at this juncture find our textile manufactures, which were menaced with destruction by the Underwood tariff bill, stimulated perhaps into a temporary activity, we find it utterly impossible to get the dyestuff essential to these manufactures. The farmer suffers because our fields are fertilized by chemicals and compounds which come from Germany. About 70 per cent. of the dyes we use for tanning and the albumen for finishing leather come from Germany. Extraordinary to relate, Germany and Italy send us 75 per cent. of the flower seeds we plant in our gardens and lawns. Germany and France supply a large portion of our radish seeds. Germany, Turkey and Russia send us clover seeds. Seeds come from Europe for planting peas, parsley, parsnips, turnips, cauliflower, onions, cabbages, celery, oats and even grass itself and dandelions.

A great deal of our paper comes from abroad; and our steel manufacturers are lamenting their inability to avail themselves of the world's trade so unexpectedly thrown at their feet because they cannot get ferro-manganese from abroad. We might

have been making it at home. Only one concern manufactures it, and that is located in Pittsburgh. We could have made it at home had we been permitted to maintain an adequate tariff, and we could also have had most of the other things referred to—chemicals and other articles—if we had insisted that such industries be established here so that America, according to the views of Hamilton, Clay and McKinley, should be independent politically and industrially of military complications in Europe. So we might go on with the list. We cannot lay our railroad ties because the creosote comes from Russia. Our leather trade is threatened with destruction because we cannot get skins from Russia and India. Sugar has soared in price because the Louisiana sugar industry has been destroyed and the beet sugar industry paralyzed on account of the free sugar schedule inserted in the present Democratic free trade measure. The supply of sugar suddenly has become restricted to an alarming extent on account of the war with Europe.

INDUSTRY IS DESTROYED.

Sugar is a staple of life, and governments all over the world have been endeavoring to render themselves independent of other nations in the production of it. We were in a fair way of producing sufficient sugar to supply the wants of our own people at a time when sugar was cheap and was costing our people less than that of any other nation in the world. This industry wantonly has been destroyed. Some $50,000,000 of revenue coming from sugar under the Payne law has been thrown away and the Administration at Washington is now planning to put direct taxes and stamp taxes upon a nation already burdened.

Thus, after the lapse of a century, from the European conflict in the Napoleonic era, and after a similar period from the great speech of Henry Clay, we find ourselves in pretty nearly the same condition that prevailed then.

We have had, during the last six months, an illustration of the dreadful industrial depression which has resulted to the

wage-earner and to the capitalist from an abandonment of the protective policy; and then suddenly we have with startling and unexpected rapidity had forced upon us a full realization of our dependence, to a large extent, upon Europe and to a realization also that much still remains to be done, if we are to fulfill the dream of the founders of our great Republic, and render it self-sustaining and independent of all other nations. Depression all winter and paralysis from a foreign war at the present time ought to be overwhelming arguments to every patriotic and thoughtful man in favor of the American system of protection.

ADDRESS OF FRANK B. McCLAIN.

IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL ISSUES EFFECTIVELY PRESENTED BY CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Frank B. McClain, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, spoke as follows:

I am informed that the chief function of the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor during the campaign is to shake hands, look pleasant and make himself agreeable. Well, all that is easy for me in a place where I am as well acquainted and feel so much at home as I do in Pittsburgh.

In the alphabet of distinguished candidates and orators gathered here to-night to address you, I occupy the unimportant position of the letter "Z," therefore, I am not a keynote striker. That important duty is for my superior officers in the coming battle. For the men "higher up," for Senator Penrose, your candidate for United States Senator, and for Dr. Brumbaugh, your candidate for Governor. I am sure that after listening to the eloquent, logical, convincing speeches made by both of these gentlemen, you will agree that they have struck the keynote of the coming campaign to-night. A keynote that will ring throughout the Commonwealth and awaken Pennsylvania's people to the necessity of "standing by" the candidates, at the coming election, of the political party whose principles and policies have made the citizens of the Keystone State prosperous and happy.

BUSINESS IN THE BLOOD.

Pittsburgh and hospitality have become synonymous terms. Nowhere in this broad land does the stranger with credentials of

character find a more generous welcome. Nowhere is the door opened so quickly, or "come in" uttered more cordially, than in this town of smoke and industry. Here is found the true American spirit. Here a man is measured not by what he didn't do, or, might have done, nor, by who his ancestors were, or, what they did, but by the practical American, up-to-date test of what has he done?

The very atmosphere hereabouts seems to stimulate and infect with that disease which has no medical name, but may be called "Business in the Blood." Unlike other diseases, it builds up. It is constructive in its character and effect. It has made Pittsburgh, and within a radius of 40 miles, the center of a population of 2,000,000; exceeded only by New York, Chicago and Philadelphia in a similar radius. It has made Pittsburgh's bank clearances fifth among the cities of the nation. It has been instrumental in planting here in the narrow triangle formed by the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela mills and manufacturing establishments whose annual output in value runs into hundreds of millions, and whose payments in labor, I am informed, are $80,000,000 or more every 12 months. Location and nature have contributed some, but it is "Business in the Blood," fostered and stimulated by the Republican party's policy of protection, that is primarily responsible for 47 per cent. of all steel made in the country being turned out in Allegheny County; 56 per cent. of all the steel rails; 75 per cent. of the plate glass; 40 per cent. of the window glass; 56 per cent. of the table glass; 30 per cent. of all the pig iron; 25 per cent. of all the nails and spikes; 75 per cent. of all the wrought iron and steel pipe. But, why recite these things in such a presence? Only that you may know that we, who reside at a distance, and but rarely have opportunity to observe you at close range, admire your greatness, applaud your progress, appreciate and indorse your right to claim Pittsburgh as the greatest manufacturing city of the continent, yes, of the world.

SCOUTS FREE TRADE.

It is eminently fitting that the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania should meet to frame its platform and declare the principles and policies of the party it represents in this-to-be important campaign, in the city in which the first Republican National Convention was held for the organization of the party February 22, 1856, at which convention was given birth the principle that in these United States, "A license fee should be collected from foreign producers and manufacturers for the privilege of selling in the United States articles raised or made here and for sale by our citizens and taxpayers.

There is scarcely a town in Pennsylvania that doesn't have what they call a transient retail merchants' license, and they enact such ordinances to protect the local tradesmen who pay taxes, who contribute to the upkeep of parks, streets, churches, schools, courts, police protection, fire protection and all other necessary accessories of municipal government, against the transient dealer who does none of these things and only comes into the community for his own enrichment. If this be a good policy to pursue in the conduct of our local commerce, it certainly is a good policy to apply to our national commerce, and we should stop England and Germany and France and Italy and Japan and the various other countries that find a market here, the same as we stop the peddler with a pack on his back, and make them pay for the privilege to sell the same as we make our own people pay.

The fact that the free trade party is to-day in power in national affairs was not due to a majority of votes cast for the candidate of that party for President. Mr. Wilson is a very much minority President and his election was made possible only because some of our protectionist brothers went a-worshipping strange gods. But many of them have since learned that their idol was not a supernatural person, invested with infallibility or possessed of all the wisdom in the land, and are now returning to the mother creed, which, in their mistaken and misdirected enthusiasm, they forsook.

INTEREST TO TOILERS.

You men who support yourselves and your families by the honest toil of your hands are much interested in the question of protection to American industry. You have much at stake; yes, you have more at stake than any other element of our citizens. No question could arise in American politics that would have a more direct bearing upon your comfort, happiness and prosperity.

The farmer who does not care to sell his crop to-day can sell it to-morrow, but the wage-earner must sell to-day his labor of to-day, for to-morrow will be too late to sell to-day's labor. Labor cannot be hoarded. The idle day is gone forever. Lost wages are never reimbursed. Steady employment and good pay are absolutely essential to the best welfare of the American mechanic or laborer and his wife and children, and he would be unfaithful to himself and to them if he did not insist upon the adoption of an economic policy that would insure the regular and profitable operation of our industrial establishments.

The Democratic party has always been most fertile in promises, but most barren in their fulfillment. In 1912 spell-binders went up and down the land telling the people that if the Democratic party was put in control of our National Government they would make wages higher and the cost of living lower. How they have fulfilled that promise present conditions make the answer. Exactly the reverse has been true. Never in all the history of the United States has the cost of living been so high, and as for wages, not only the rate of pay per hour in most lines has been lowered, but, worse than that, in many localities employment is now on half time or one-third time, or wiped out altogether.

TAKES FLING AT BRYAN.

The smokeless stacks, the motionless lathes, the multiplied appeals for assistance and charity, the army of unemployed, the increasing length of the bread line, and God only knows what the length of that line will be this coming winter, tell a story more convincing than any that human lips could utter.

To paraphrase the famous but plagiarized utterance of the present misfit Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, truly has the Democratic party "pressed down a crown of thorns upon the brow of labor and crucified industrial prosperity upon a cross of depression."

By their legislation and regulations in favor of foreign nations rather than in the interest of the United States, and by their mad effort to wipe out what they call big business, they have over-played their hand and have come pretty near to wiping out all business.

Will the people of Pennsylvania, by their votes, indorse the practice of the American navy buying its meat supplies from the Argentine Republic? Will they say that it is right for both army and navy to purchase from lands across the sea, as they have been doing, the materials for the American flags that fly from our battleships and are carried at the head of our regiments? Will they approve a brand of diplomacy that invites foreign nations to come in and help themselves and makes the United States' foreign policy the laughing stock of the European powers. Unless I be much mistaken, they will do none of these things. Instead, they will go to the polls in November and repudiate those who turned prosperity into depression, joy into gloom, who would make the goose instead of the eagle our national symbol, and insofar as tenure of office will permit, send them back to the obscurity from which they never should have emerged.

WANTS MERCHANT MARINE.

They will elect Dr. Brumbaugh and the Republican State ticket in Pennsylvania. They will re-elect the Honorable Boies Penrose United States Senator. They will elect the Republican Congressman-at-large and Republican district Congressmen, committed to a program of prosperity at home and prestige abroad, and that means the repeal of that industry wrecker, the Underwood tariff bill. It means the re-establishment of a foreign policy that is American in its every fibre and the establishment

of a merchant marine, that in times of peace, as well as war, the products of our farms and workshops may be carried to foreign shores in American bottoms, and as well that the sons and daughters of Uncle Sam, when visiting in other climes, may have their eyes gladdened with a sight of the Stars and Stripes, flying from the top mast of more ships than an occasional Standard Oil schooner.

HE DID IT!
AH, QUIT YOUR KIDDING ME!
PALMER UNDERWOOD TARIFF
DEMOCRATIC $1,200,000,000. PORK BARREL APPROPRIATIONS
UNDERWOOD
PALMER
BRYAN
$1,000,000,000 TREASURY DEFICIT TAX
NONSENSE, YOUR DURN'D HOG DUG THIS HOLE AND YOUR "PET-GOAT" BUTTED ME IN!

THEY CAN'T FOOL "UNCLE"

REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE STATE.

PROGRESS OF PENNSYLVANIA UNDER WISE LEGISLATION AND HELPFUL CHARACTER OF GOVERNMENT.

An examination of the history of Pennsylvania, under the guidance of the Republican party, shows a record of almost unexampled progress. The Republican party has managed the affairs of Pennsylvania for almost fifty years. Its first Governor, Andrew Gregg Curtin, who was elected in October, 1860, and was sworn into office in the following January. When Andrew Gregg Curtin became Governor the Commonwealth was heavily in debt; the credit of no State in the entire Union was good, nor was that of the National Government; the public school system was in its infancy, the appropriations by the State being of the most meagre description; our great system of public charities was undeveloped and wretchedly administered. In the interim the debt has been wiped out; the burden of direct taxation of the people for State purposes removed; immense development witnessed in the public schools and in the penal and charitable institutions of the State, and not one backward step taken. There is not a single one of the splendid American sisterhood of States that has made more substantial progress in material, intellectual or spiritual things. There is not a man or woman anywhere in this broad domain who is less burdened by taxation by the State than are Pennsylvanians, or who are nearer the center of modern civilization.

THRIFT AND INDUSTRY IN KEYSTONE STATE.

The study of a few comparative 1910 census figures are required to a complete understanding of the effect of the Pennsylvania character and government:

Thus, of Pennsylvania's population of over seven and one-half millions, approximately five and one-half millions are scattered over the area of the State upon farms, in hamlets, villages, and small cities of less than one hundred thousand inhabitants. This rural population is much greater than the total population of any of the other States, except those of New York and Illinois, and in the case of these two States the rural population, outside of the cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, is almost one million less than in Pennsylvania. It will be noted further that Pennsylvania has a relatively small area, and is crossed by great mountain ranges which reduce to a large extent the tillable area.

The effect of this great scattered population becomes evident to anyone who travels widely over the State's area. He will find innumerable small towns, each busy with its local industries, and the exchange center for a prosperous farming district. On going into the farm lands he will find them in an exceptionally high state of cultivation, with well-kept fences and fine machinery, properly housed. In fact, in both town and country he will find such evidence of thrift, industry and prosperity as cannot be equalled in any other State.

This condition of affairs is, of course, largely resultant upon the hardy, virile, conscientious character of our population, but it is also in goodly measure chargeable to the helpful character of our Government.

If a committee of impartial, qualified experts should came into Pennsylvania for the purpose of studying her government and its administrative effect, it would of necessity for a proper observation have to travel over broad fields of the State and observe the conditions. If, after such a trip, it returned to Harrisburg and noted how this great and widely distributed people is being helped through its central government by the various departments, it could not but be impressed. Indeed, after it has fully digested our great work in forestry, with the million acres purchased with economy and guarded efficiently; our waterways already beginning to be controlled in their floods and power by

skilled engineers; our educational facilities made possible through a school code and vocational law of unusual effectiveness; our State work for improving health and reducing contagious and malignant sickness; our highway system; our agricultural department abetted by the State College; our pure foods and just measures work; our fine traveling State Library system; the economical and efficient system of purchasing and handling the public property and of executive accounting; the administration of banking and insurance; the widows' pension work, and the many other beneficent activities that are being carried on from the Capitol, it could not fail to place this State as a great leader in developing a fine and self-reliant citizenry in the United States.

This committee would be deeply impressed with the fact that the laws on the State statute books are being effectively and reasonably enforced; that the present attitude throughout the whole Capitol, is to make the primary purpose of government one of helpfulness and co-operation with the people rather than merely to exercise police power. It would be equally impressed also with the spirit of earnestness and desire to accomplish the greatest good which at present permeates the whole governmental structure.

THE BURDEN OF STATE TAXATION.

UNDER PENNSYLVANIA'S MODEL REVENUE SYSTEM IT IS BORNE BY THE CORPORATIONS.

In Pennsylvania the corporations, not the people, bear the burden of taxation for the support of the State Government. There was a time, however, when individuals were taxed for State purposes on both real and personal property, but since the Republican party came into power this has been changed so that the only tax for State purposes paid by individuals was that upon money at interest or investments, such as bonds, mortgages, etc., three-fourths of which was returned by the State to the proper counties; but under the time-honored Republican policy of relieving individual citizens from the burden of taxation for State purposes the law was changed in 1913, and the tax is now levied and collected by the local authorities who retain the full amount thereof for local purposes. In 1913 this tax amounted to $5,312,175.71, of which amount there was returned to the various counties of the Commonwealth the sum of $3,984,131. Since 1890, the year in which the amount to be returned was increased from one-third to three-fourths, the total of personal property tax collected aggregate [illegible],550.89, of which amount $59,451,419.17 was returned to the counties.

RELIEF FROM STATE TAXATION.

Prior to the change in the taxation of personal property abovementioned individuals had been relieved from the payment of all other State taxes by the following Acts:

Real estate was taxed for State purposes by the Act of April 9, 1844. That Act was repealed on February 23, 1866.

Horses, mules and cattle were taxed by the Act of April 29, 1844. This Act was repealed on March 21, 1873.

Trades, occupations and professions were taxed by the Act of April 29, 1844. This tax was abolished June 2, 1871.

Household furniture, gold and silver watches and pleasure carriages were taxed by the Act of June 11, 1840, and that of April 29, 1844. On May 13, 1887, these taxes were abolished.

REVENUES FROM CORPORATIONS.

The Republican party has always been able to point with great satisfaction to its policy requiring corporations to bear the burden of taxation for State purposes. The revenues therefrom at all times have been very satisfactory from the viewpoint of the individual, but during the administrations of Auditor General Sisson and State Treasurer Wright there was a marked increase in the valuations of corporations for tax purposes. In some instances the increased taxes were paid voluntarily, while in others appeals were taken to the Courts where the cases were prosecuted by Hon. John C. Bell, Attorney General, with such signal success that every important case was won for the Commonwealth. These appeals necessarily tied up the funds for the time being, but finally resulted in the payment of millions of dollars in taxes, together with interest into the State Treasury. Very recently, as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court in a famous loan tax case, approximately $1,000,000 was paid into the State Treasury.

A comparison of the receipts from 1904 to 1908, both inclusive with the period from 1909 to 1913 inclusive, will serve to illustrate the great increase in the revenues derived from corporations. For the first period of five years the amount collected was $77,126,984.96, while for the last five years there was collected the sum of $95,540,638.82, an increase of $18,413,653.86.

The revenues collected from corporations during the last year for which the figures are available were as follows:

Capital stock tax	$12,384,593.33
Corporate loans tax	2,300,823.48
Gross receipts tax	1,881,335.15
Foreign insurance premiums	1,631,218.18
Trust company tax	1,269,558.98
Bonus on charters	938,163.68
National Bank tax	932,437.08
State Bank tax	145,861.58
Interest on deposits	149,484.60
Accrued interest and penalties	143,000.00
Gross premiums tax	113,988.68
Miscellaneous	58,997.99
Total	$21,949,462.93

In addition to their State taxes, corporations are required by law to pay retail and wholesale mercantile licenses, retail and wholesale liquor licenses, brewers' and distillers' licenses, and other smaller items to the same force and effect as if they were not incorporated. The receipts for the year from all kinds of licenses were $3,254,884.68, of which $1,782,811.43 were from liquor licenses.

ABLE REPUBLICAN MANAGEMENT.

The total expenses of the State Government in 1913, including those for departments, boards, commissions, etc., was $6,285,-914,55. Deducting this sum from the aggregate amount received direct from corporations, as above stated, $21,949,462.93, there was remaining the sum of $15,663,548.38, which was almost sufficient to meet the Commonwealth's expenditures for public schools, $7,822,697.71; charitable institutions $5,674,355.19, and for State and county hospitals for the insane $2,218,467.41; total $15,716,520.31.

In other words, the enormous return from corporation taxes, in addition to relieving the individual from State taxation, provides funds from which the Commonwealth returns annually into

each county of the State a sum greatly in excess of the amount received from it. A statement showing these facts is prepared by the Auditor General triannually. The last one is printed in his report for the year 1912, at page 797, from which the following is copied, showing receipts from and through counties and the payments thereto for the year 1912:

County.	Amount received by State from County.	Amount received by County from State.	Balance in favor of County.
Adams	$19,243.17	$148,415.89	$129,172.72
Allegheny	1,740,044.45	4,037,980.42	2,297,935.97
Armstrong	43,362.65	280,091.75	236,729.10
Beaver	63,241.19	299,096.45	235,855.26
Bedford	21,034.40	183,667.41	162,633.01
Berks	247,801.96	702,452.55	454,650.59
Blair	66,522.38	403,458.60	336,936.22
Bradford	55,795.60	260,418.23	204,622.63
Bucks	100,620.44	333,028.16	232,407.72
Butler	50,550.97	287,899.47	237,348.50
Cambria	99,576.39	613,889.12	514,312.73
Cameron	4,022.32	41,281.76	37,259.44
Carbon	40,274.06	211,131.46	170,857.40
Centre	28,801.68	195,975.45	167,172.77
Chester	115,873.50	527,993.09	412,119.59
Clarion	23,969.55	190,186.46	166,216.91
Clearfield	34,743.72	385,925.99	351,182.27
Clinton	20,056.53	147,186.18	127,129.65
Columbia	34,249.55	200,654.75	166,405.20
Crawford	54,003.34	283,207.44	229,204.10
Cumberland	44,464.43	241,184.72	196,720.29
Dauphin	111,237.97	521,205.91	409,967.94
Delaware	136,354.29	470,572.28	334,217.99
Elk	15,524.21	149,552.36	134,028.15
Erie	106,335.17	477,758.84	371,423.67
Fayette	117,838.41	701,928.18	584,089.77
Forest	2,897.15	50,081.21	47,184.06

County.	Amount received by State from County.	Amount received by County from State.	Balance in favor of County.
Franklin	$54,502.14	$258,546.86	$204,044.72
Fulton	8,908.91	50,680.59	41,771.68
Greene	28,334.31	143,670.18	115,335.87
Huntingdon	13,168.16	167,456.39	154,288.23
Indiana	35,801.55	258,929.70	223,128.15
Jefferson	33,353.56	241,021.11	207,667.55
Juniata	8,408.96	74,280.20	65,871.24
Lackawanna	217,396.51	991,840.65	774,444.14
Lancaster	251,865.50	708,235.61	456,370.11
Lawrence	53,903.41	272,038.95	218,135.54
Lebanon	145,297.60	256,131.57	110,833.97
Lehigh	147,261.80	514,792.39	367,530.59
Luzerne	383,189.43	1,166,446.46	783,257.03
Lycoming	69,384.22	348,853.08	279,468.86
McKean	44,749.72	203,654.72	158,905.00
Mercer	52,502.73	315,497.35	262,994.62
Mifflin	10,923.01	114,538.83	103,615.82
Monroe	19,834.43	109,230.77	89,396.34
Montgomery	321,886.12	762,880.07	440,993.95
Montour	8,735.64	63,334.98	54,599.34
Northumberland..	76,103.80	450,265.58	374,161.78
Northampton	135,594.88	514,730.07	379,135.19
Perry	7,861.66	109,485.88	101,624.22
Philadelphia	4,775,115.20	7,741,518.61	2,956,403.41
Pike	4,033.97	46,745.10	42,711.13
Potter	17,915.05	156,190.10	138,275.05
Schuylkill	175,410.77	766,710.73	591,299.96
Snyder	14,057.14	99,000.36	84,943.22
Somerset	50,894.20	298,208.79	247,314.59
Sullivan	4,636.90	80,015.11	75,379.21
Susquehanna	30,991.11	179,649.85	148,658.74
Tioga	24,077.39	243,930.70	219,853.31
Union	13,935.88	76,603.04	62,667.16
Venango	43,253.37	264,498.86	221,245.49

County.	Amount received by State from County.	Amount received by County from State.	Balance in favor of County.
Warren	$48,708.07	$175,603.82	$126,895.65
Washington	133,916.00	632,601.78	498,685.78
Wayne	12,865.33	140,071.44	127,206.11
Westmoreland ...	134,709.33	875,773.06	741,063.73
Wyoming	11,509.05	82,455.56	70,946.51
York	150,455.35	637,677.14	487,221.79

REVENUE SECURITY.

The general system of taxation for State purposes in Pennsylvania is the subject of favorable comment by the taxing authorities of every State in the Union, and many of them are endeavoring to adopt it in so far as the same is applicable to their conditions. The subject of devising ways and means to meet the ordinary expenses of government in many of the States of necessity requires more thought and consideration by its statesmen than any other question; meanwhile, by reason of the policies which have been incorporated into law by the Republican party, the people of the Keystone State have a system of taxation for State purposes which provides an ever-increasing flow of revenue from her corporations in return for the franchises, rights and privileges granted to them by the Commonwealth, which has caused our citizens to feel more and more every year that the time will never come again when they will be required to pay to the State taxes upon their real estate, horses, mules, cattle, trades, occupations, professions, horses or furniture, gold and silver watches and pleasure carriages, bonds, mortgages, investments or money at interest.

The receipts of the State Government from all sources for the year 1913, being the last year for which there are any returns, amounted to $35,348,615.35, which amount includes the personal property tax of $5,312,175.71, which tax was abolished as a State

one by a recent Act of the Legislature. The total expenditures were $37,566,196.27, after the payment of which there was still a balance in the State Treasury of $7,564,269.78. The fact that Pennsylvania is entirely out of debt and has such a snug balance to her credit is justly a great source of pride to her citizens and the wonder of the Federal authorities and the fiscal officers of every State in the Union.

THE PARTY AND EDUCATION.

KEYSTONE STATE'S SPLENDID PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM MONUMENT TO WISE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP.

For its attitude towards popular education, the Republican Party in Pennsylvania has the approval of the people. The splendid public school system of this State is a monument to the able and beneficent leadership of that party. But even the public school system has not escaped the sinister influence of the muck-raker. An instance of this type of misrepresentation is furnished by a writer connected with the Carnegie Foundation who asserted several years ago that Pennsylvania as a whole has never come into a conception of education from the standpoint of the whole people. Fortunately not all the people of New England display such dense ignorance of what has been accomplished educationally in Pennsylvania. A Boston editor writing for the "National Magazine" says:—

PROGRESSIVENESS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"Evidently the Pension Foundation does not know that Pennsylvania led the world, Massachusetts even, in the great public school awakening of the thirties; that before Horace Mann gave Massachusetts its great public school leadership, Governor Wolf of Pennsylvania wrote the greatest of educational messages, and Thaddeus Stevens at Harrisburg made a greater educational speech for the public schools than ever was made even by Horace Mann. This Pension Foundation seems not to know that Pennsylvania's poorest paid country school teachers get much better salaries than thousands of teachers in New England; that the scholarship standards and professional training in several of

the State Normal Schools of Pennsylvania are fully equal to the best in Massachusetts, and in the poorest they are higher than in any one of eight Normal Schools in New England; that Normal School principals in Pennsylvania get 60 per cent. higher salaries than in Massachusetts; that the State of Pennsylvania gives more money to her common schools than all of the New England States combined; that politics has played no part in State school administration for sixteen years. But why emphasize further this stupendous ignorance of the Pension Foundation regarding the Public Schools of Pennsylvania, when its ignorance is not confined to that State?"

WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The editor might have added that in teachers' institutes, directors' associations and other educational gatherings, Pennsylvania leads the world. The superiority of our school system in these particulars is due to legislation enacted during the time the Republican Party has controlled the State Legislature. And in 1911 a new school code was enacted that has won admiration and received the plaudits of educators all over the United States.

Under the administration of Governor Stuart, the biennial school appropriation was increased to fifteen million dollars. In the last twenty-four years the Legislature has appropriated for school purposes a total in excess of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. During the preceding fifty-five years in which the system was in operation the total of the appropriations did not exceed twenty-eight million dollars. The method of distributing these appropriations has helped the rural districts which have no railroads or corporations that could be taxed. A farmer owning land of the same value on both sides of the State line separating New York from Pennsylvania recently declared that his taxes were relatively less in our State than in New York, and this he attributed to the method of distributing our liberal appropriations to the public schools.

EDUCATION FOR THE POOR MAN'S SON.

The Republican Party has aimed to give every boy a chance. It has given nominations for office to men who have risen from the humblest walks in life. It has made such advancement possible by offering to them educational advantages enjoyed nowhere else. Whilst foreign countries seek by their school systems to perpetuate the distinction between the classes and the masses, Pennsylvania has built up a school system which—to use Huxley's phrase—is like an educational ladder stretching from the common school through the high school into the college and the university, a ladder on which any youth, if he has the strength to climb, can rise into the learned vocations and into the highest offices in the gift of the people. The Republican Party has enacted legislation which gives the boys and girls not merely free tuition, but also free text books and supplies. It has gradually lengthened the minimum school term until the average for the State is very nearly eight and one-half months.

In the public school the poor man's son has the same opportunity as the son of the rich man while the latter pays the greater portion of the taxes for school purposes. The child of the foreigner enjoys the same advantages in our public schools as the child of native-born parents, and this accounts very largely for the favor in which the foreigner has held the Republican Party, when for the first time he had the privilege of casting a ballot. He as well as his children soon learn to appreciate the public schools which, being free to all, gives the foreigner's son the education essential to the highest success amidst American surroundings.

The first compulsory attendance law was enacted under the administration of Governor Daniel Hastings. In the same administration was enacted the high school law of 1895, which aims to open the door to the vocations requiring high skill as well as scientific training. There are now about forty vocations which are based upon special training superimposed upon a general education. These are closed against the average youth who does not have access to a good high school. The Republican

Party not only does not wish any child to grow up in illiteracy and ignorance, but it seeks to give every youth the opportunity to make the most of his powers and talents both for his own future welfare and for the highest and best service to the State and the Nation.

PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS.

In the only manner possible under our State Constitution has the way been opened for the creation of teachers' retirement funds. The teachers who have spent their years of strength and vigor in the education of the young, deserve to be cared for in a becoming manner during their declining days. The Constitution forbids pensions by the State except in the case of soldiers and sailors who have served in the army or navy. Hence the only way to provide for aged teachers was to make possible by legislation the raising of local retirement funds. This has been accomplished in at least a dozen cities. The Republican Party deserves the credit of the enactment of the minimum salary laws under which the teachers in our remotest districts get better pay than thousands of teachers in New England.

THE NEW SCHOOL CODE.

The new School Code enacted under the administration of Governor Tener is the largest single piece of school legislation enacted at one time in any State of the Union. Its beneficent effects have been felt in every school district of Pennsylvania. It struck at the root of things by diminishing the size of school boards so as to make them efficient for administrative purposes. It put an end to all deadlocks due to an even number of directors in the school board. It greatly enhanced the efficiency of the schools in Philadelphia and Pittsburg by giving the Boards of Education independent powers of taxation and by taking the appointment of teachers, the purchase of text books and supplies, and the erection of school buildings out of the hands of sub-

district boards. It fixed for these cities a minimum tax levy which makes it impossible to starve the schools. It enlarged the powers of school boards so as to permit progress in new lines of educational effort. It has sowed the seed for an educational harvest which when it comes to full fruition will greatly enhance the efficiency of our public schools.

PERMANENT STATE SCHOOL FUND.

The foundation has been laid and the beginning has been made for the accumulation of a permanent State school fund. A State Board of Education has been provided to administer this fund, to criticise the plans for the erection of new school buildings, to look after the education of blind babies, and to acquire the property of the State normal schools for the purpose of making them State institutions in reality as well as in name.

Medical inspection has been made possible in the remotest school districts of the State. In school districts with a population of less than five thousand, the expenses for medical inspection are defrayed out of the State funds at the disposal of the State Commissioner of Health. It is now a universally accepted proposition that from the kindergarten to the university the school should aim to conserve and improve the health of the pupils and to develop all their powers of body and mind into health, strength and maturity. Physiology and kindred topics are taught from the viewpoint of health and sanitation. There is a conscious effort to remove the causes of disease and to prevent the spread of epidemics. The record of vital statistics shows that during last year there were 15,000 fewer deaths than the annual number which occurred ten years ago.

A new era has dawned in the construction of school buildings. Without lessening the powers and functions of the local school boards, the architect of the State Board of Education gives, without charge, advice and helpful suggestions with reference to plans for new school buildings and sees that there are no viola-

tions of law in the heating, lighting and ventilation of school rooms and in the amount of air space and floor space assigned to each pupil.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

In the early days many sacrifices were made in the establishment of our State Normal Schools. People who could not subscribe money donated the toil of their hands by the day. Public spirited citizens pledged their property for security in order that the buildings and the equipment might not be sold by the sheriff. In some instances these early heroes would have lost their homes and been reduced to penury if the Legislatures under Republican administrations had not come to the rescue and aided the schools to carry on their work. The list of high officials, including superintendents, judges, Governors and Congressmen who received their education at one or the other of these Normal Schools is sufficient evidence of good work in the heroic days when students, teachers, stockholders and trustees made sacrifices to finance the schools. The long list of professional men and women, including not merely teachers in our public schools, but also professors, lawyers, doctors, dentists, ministers of the gospel, indicates the quality of the instruction given in these insitutions.

To-day the State has a much larger equity in these schools than the stockholders, and the feeling is well nigh universal that the farmers of the school code were wise in providing for the gradual purchase of these schools by the State and the ultimate extinction of control by the local stockholders. The Republican Party can claim the glory of having provided and continued free tuition in these schools for all young men and women who pledge themselves to teach. No money invested by the State has yielded larger returns that the appropriations in aid of the Normal Schools, and the new era which is dawning will not merely eclipse the past, but promises to surpass the most ardent expectations of the most sanguine advocates upon the floor of the Legislature.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The last Legislature made a liberal appropriation in aid of High Schools and departments to promote argicultural and industrial education and the study of household economy and the domestic arts. The sane and cautious policy which has been inaugurated will prevent the waste of taxpayers' money and yet promote experiments in the direction of progress and uplift.

THE CANDIDATES.

The renomination of Hon. Henry Houck for another term as Secretary of Internal Affairs is renewed evidence of the willingness of the Republican Party to recognize distinguished service in the cause of popular education. The nomination of Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh as the candidate for Governor, and Hon. Frank B. McClain as the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor is additional evidence pointing in the same direction.

Dr. Brumbaugh has spent many years of his life in educational work. He has the "common touch" of the common people, knows their trials and struggles, their aims, hopes and aspirations, their ambitions for their children and their readiness to make sacrifices for education.

He has been a public school teacher, a county superintendent, a professor and college president, a lecturer at teachers' institutes, a commissioner of education in one of our insular possessions, and is now superintendent of the schools of the largest city in the State. He drew the act creating the Commission of codifying the school laws and served as an efficient member of that Commission. His nomination for Governor was a splendid tribute to his services as an educator. His entire career has fitted him in an eminent degree for public life of the broadest scope. And while he is busy dealing with the varied interests of all the people of the Commonwealth, he will surely not forget the interests of the children and the teachers and the schools—interests for which he and the party he represents

have always been prepared to make their most valiant fights and most heroic sacrifices.

In the nomination of Hon. Frank B. McClain the Republican Party has manifested proper appreciation of the meritorious services of another friend of the public schools. His entire career has shown that he believes in the public schools and is their loyal friend. He was himself educated in the public High School of his native city. In the Legislature he always stood for liberal school appropriations. He helped to secure the first appropriation in aid of township High Schools. Later he made a successful fight to add one hundred thousand dollars to the general appropriation for the purpose of further aiding township High Schools. As Speaker of the House he aided Governor Stuart to raise the general school appropriation to fifteen millions. And when the first minimum salary law was hanging in the balance, he made a most elquent speech in its favor and turned what seemed to be a defeat into a day of victory and rejoicing.

Hon. Henry Houck, during his long career in the school department, was an apostle of sunshine wherever he went. He sent the teachers from public gatherings to their school rooms with feelings of heartfelt contentment and happiness in their work. His popularity led to his promotion to a more lucrative office, in which he won such golden opinions that the people of his party nominated him for a third term.

With Dr. Brumbaugh, Mayor McClain and Secretary Houck among the standard bearers of the Republican Party, the teachers and friends of the public schools will know how to vote, and also how to give advice to all who may be in need of guidance at the polls.

LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

In 1868 the Legislature appropriated for educational purposes the sum of $500,000, which was nearly 10 per cent. of the State's income for that year. At that time the State was in

debt in the sum of $33,286,946. This enormous debt was to a very large degree one of the legacies from the Democratic administration which had been in undisputed control prior to the formation of the Rpublican Party. In 1872 the appropriation was increased to $700,000, which was the largest amount given for this purpose prior to the adoption of the present Constitution. That instrument wisely provided that the minimum to be appropriated annually for the support of common schools in Pennsylvania should be $1,000,000, and this was the amount given each year until 1887, when the figure was increased to $1,500,000. In 1889 the Legislature increased this amount to $2,000,000. In 1891 the revenues of the State having shown an increase justifying a larger appropriation, the Legislature gave the munificent sum of $5,000,000. In 1893 another half million was added, and this amount remained the measure of the State's aid until 1907, when it was raised to $7,500,000. Similar appropriations were made for the years from that time until 1913, when there was added for the next two years $52,000 for the support of agricultural schools, $50,000 for the support of industrial schools, $18,000 for the support of household arts schools or departments, and $15,000 for the part payment of the tuition of pupils who attend vocational schools or departments outside of their own districts—a total of $135,000 for vocational education, in addition to the regular biennial school appropriation of $15,000,000. The State's income for the year ending November 30, 1913, was $35,348,615.35, so that, it will be seen, more than 21 per cent. of the State's income was set apart for education in the public schools.

Reference to the table printed below will show that since 1835 the appropriations to common schools reached the princely sum of $181,021,968, a truly magnificent showing. No other State can show a better record or a more consistent effort to aid and uphold a school system. The Republican Party is entitled to great credit for this generous attitude of the State toward its public schools.

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION.

In addition to the sums named above, the State has given largely for the establishment of Normal Schools for the training of teachers; has established and maintained schools for the education of soldiers' orphans; has made appropriations of large amounts for the payment of the salaries of County superintendents and persons employed in the Department of Public Institutions, and within recent years, established township High Schools for the better education of youth in rural communities, and has given large sums for the support of higher education in colleges, universities and professional schools.

For the purpose of showing accurately what the Republican Party has done in a practical way for the cause of education in Pennsylvania, the following statement is given. It covers the period from 1835 to date and will be interesting for purposes of comparison:—

APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1835	$75,000	1851	$200,000
1836	75,000	1852	200,000
1837	700,000	1853	200,000
1838	108,919	1854	230,000
1839	108,919	1855	230,000
1840	108,919	1856	231,500
1841	330,000	1857	280,000
1842	200,000	1858	280,000
1843	250,000	1859	280,000
1844	200,000	1860	280,000
1845	200,000	1861	308,000
1846	200,000	1862	303,625
1847	200,000	1863	316,825
1848	200,000	1864	316,825
1849	200,000	1865	354,436
1850	200,000	1866	355,000

1867	$355,000
1868	500,000
1869	500,000
1870	500,000
1871	650,000
1872	700.000
1873	760,000
1874	1,000,000
1875	1,000,000
1876	1,000,000
1877	1,000,000
1878	1,000,000
1879	1,000,000
1880	1,000,000
1881	1,000,000
1882	1,000,000
1883	1,000,000
1884	1,000,000
1885	1,000,000
1886	1,000,000
1887	1,000,000
1888	1,500,000
1889	1,500,000
1890	2,000,000
1891	2,000,000
1892	5,000,000
1893	5,000,000
1894	5,500,000
1895	5,500,000
1896	$5,500,000
1897	5,500,000
1898	5,500,000
1899	5,500,000
1900	5,000,000
1901	5,000,000
Special	250,000
	$5,250,000
1902	5,500,000
Special	250,000
	$5,750,000
1903	5,500,000
Special	250,000
	$5,750,000
1904	5,500,000
Special	250,000
	$5,750,000
1905	5,550,000
1906	5,550,000
1907	7,500,000
1908	7,500,000
1909	7,500,000
1910	7,500,000
1911	7,500,000
1912	7,500,000
1913	7,500,000
1914	7,500,000

Appropriations paid to the public schools of the several counties of the State for school year ending July, 1913:

Adams	$41,974.96
Allegheny	683,796.94
Armstrong	73,078.74
Beaver	72,542.76
Bedford	$63,349.15
Berks	186,255.80
Blair	95,739.48
Bradford	81,026.98

Bucks	$72,288.52
Butler	65,645.96
Cambria	139,739.78
Cameron	10,149.70
Carbon	54,345.72
Centre	56,528.35
Chester	99,069.51
Clarion	53,102.49
Clearfield	103,775.72
Clinton	40,900.44
Columbia	62,114.72
Crawford	85,615.00
Cumberland	60,791.80
Dauphin	118,135.47
Delaware	90,537.20
Elk	43,554.34
Erie	122,337.77
Fayette	139,426.62
Forest	15,828.80
Franklin	72,600.18
Fulton	14,923.82
Greene	36,579.91
Huntingdon	50,565.54
Indiana	75,590.58
Jefferson	66,700.67
Juniata	$22,269.12
Lackawanna	232,155.05
Lancaster	147,288.53
Lawrence	66,224.40
Lebanon	61,636.45
Lehigh	$97,773.12
Luzerne	312,039.88
Lycoming	86,495.67
McKean	54,432.81
Mercer	82,856.65
Mifflin	30,949.26
Monroe	32,011.50
Montgomery	144,220.91
Montour	16,885.12
Northampton	118,199.74
Northumberland	112,724.00
Philadelphia	907,571.98
Perry	35,217.42
Pike	13,054.04
Potter	43,395.12
Schuylkill	192,178.96
Snyder	24,915.30
Somerset	77,290.46
Sullivan	19,721.89
Susquehanna	53,367.97
Tioga	60,668.91
Union	20,136.43
Venango	60,643.40
Warren	56,258.82
Washington	123,742.72
Wayne	44,489.64
Westmoreland	187,209.68
Wyoming	25,728.47
York	153,930.75

War in Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

EFFECTIVE LEGISLATION FOR PROTECTION OF WAGE EARNERS OF KEYSTONE STATE.

The Department of Labor and Industry has been an organization since the act creating it was signed by Governor John K. Tener, June 2, 1913. It therefore has been in existence but a year. This new department is entrusted with the enforcement of the large group of labor laws in effect in the Commonwealth and more particularly has been charged with the responsibility for guarding the safety, health and welfare of those who labor in the industries, and of promoting in such ways as may be feasible the prosperity of the industries themselves.

One of the first important moves of the department was to call together a great convention of employers and employees for the purpose of studying labor conditions and methods for insuring the safety and health of the worker. This convention had a total enrollment of approximately two thousand people; and the employers and employees sitting side by side in the same hall frankly discussed their relations with one another and the problems of their business. This was the first great conference of this kind ever held in the United States, and was the beginning of a series of educational safety meetings held throughout the State.

EFFICIENCY OF FACTORY INSPECTION.

The officers in the department discovered upon entering upon their duties of guarding dangerous machinery and places that there were no suitable sets of standards obtainable in the country upon which to base work of this kind. Factory inspectors in this and other States had, to a large extent, been ordering em-

ployees to remove dangerous or unhealthy conditions, but in many cases were unable to give information and knowledge as to how the bad conditions could be remedied. Therefore, as a first step, the department called together committees of employers and employees who are expert in their own fields to aid it in drawing up instructions and standards whereby not only could dangerous places be discovered, but the remedy at once applied. So far a score of committees of this kind, numbering from ten to twenty persons each, have met and drawn up codes which are probably the best to be found in the country and will be, in many instances, adopted in other States. These committees dealt with such subjects as theatres, foundries, electrical machinery, cranes, elevators, boilers, fire prevention, sanitation, etc., etc. The small army of men composing these committees have given on the average several days each, without compensation either for their time or their traveling expenses. Moreover, they have without exception been men who are experts and leaders in their particular fields.

REPORTS ON ACCIDENTS.

During the first six months of 1914 approximately twenty-eight thousand inspections of industrial establishments were made, which means, with improving efficiency, not less than sixty thousand inspections for the calendar year—a creditable record, when compared with sister departments. These inspections not only include a careful study of the dangerous places, but also of the sanitation and the enforcement of the labor laws. The number of guards installed in the present calendar year will be approximately one hundred and ten thousand, about half of that number having been installed in the first six months.

Employers are required to report to the department serious accidents. At present about four thousand such reports are being received per month, i. e., there will be in the neghborhood of fifty thousand for the calendar year. The accident reports are tabulated in such a way as to show the nature of the accident and how it occurred. With such a large bulk of accidents this

information gives us an unexcelled method for determining the causes of accidents and thus of reducing their recurrence, and also for working out fair and just rates of accident compensation prior to the passage of such a compensation law as is undoubtedly demanded by our people. Several hundred of the accidents reported have been personally investigated to aid the department in its work. Each accident report must undergo a score or more of operations to make its lesson clear, and thus the handling of the year's total is no mean project. To make this and other divisions of the department work most effective, a committee of prominent employers and employees, with officials of the United States and several other States, will meet in Harrisburg in July for the purpose of examining the methods now in use and suggesting improvements therein.

Plans for large numbers of new motion pictures theatres, fire escapes, lodging houses, factories, etc., have been submitted to the department in accord with the law for study and approval. This work and the inspection of such public places is being given much time and thought in order that no new establishments may be erected which do not provide safety from fire to their inmates and in order that those now in existence may be made reasonably secure. It is hoped to avoid in Pennsylvania, as far as possible, the danger of the awful holocausts that periodically astound our people.

CHILD AND WOMEN LABOR LAWS.

The child's and the woman's labor laws have been put into force, and though there may be infractions of these laws, it can be found readily, by inquiry, that they are observed quite generally throughout the State. This observance is becoming more and more effective as time goes on. Fire drills are being rapidly established over the Commonwealth; the poisonous industries are actively grappling the problem of protecting their employees from contact with poisonous substances, fumes or dust; a campaign against unsanitary mattresses is being inaugurated; and the various other acts, for the enforcement of which the de-

partment is responsible, are being made effective as rapidly as the resources available permit.

To gain information needed by both the people and the department, investigations are under way (in accord with the law) regarding the industrial conditions confronting the immigrant in this State; relating to the character and compensation of work offered women in the department stores of one of our cities; and concerning the labor condition in one of our smaller manufacturing towns.

With the co-operation of the Department of Health in Philadelphia, work has been begun to determine the physical fitness of youths between fourteen and sixteen who apply for employment certificates. It is hoped that, with the aid of the State Department of Health and local health boards, that this valuable work may be greatly extended this year, though additional legislation is needed to make it fully effective.

PRODUCTION AND LABOR STATISTICS.

The department has gathered for its own uses and for the benefit of the public a directory of the Pennsylvania industries and associations of employers and employees. This work is ready for publication. It has also gathered and has on file production and labor statistics from some eighteen to twenty thousand industrial establishments which are now being largely used and will be of further value to the public when printed. It has issued many pamphlets containing various labor laws, and particularly has gathered together a compilation of all of the labor laws which have been enacted in Pennsylvania and decisions thereupon, with comments of explanation. The last compilation is of particular value to employers, employees, members of the department, and for legislative reference. So far as is known, no similar compilation has been made in other States. A monthly bulletin for publishing the findings of the States Industrial Board and useful information concerning safety and health has been established.

In all, the department has mailed during the twelve months of its existence, between a half million and a million letters, pamphlet laws, and other information needed by the industries.

ADJUSTMENT OF LABOR DISPUTES.

One function of the department is to aid employers and employees in settling disputes and differences. Representatives have gone, in accord with the law, to the ground wherever serious difficulties of this character have occurred and offered their services as mediators or arbitrators, as the case may be. In a large percentage of these cases, the department has either been able to bring the two parties together, with the resultant ending of the troubles, or has been able, if on hand in time, to prevent the trouble from materializing in a stoppage of work. The experience so far gained is sufficient to show the great usefulness of the State Department in this work. "Unemployment," whether caused by labor differences, seasonal occupations, lack of skill or fitness, hard times, accident, sickness or otherwise, represent possibly the greatest economic loss in the Commonwealth and this loss has involved with it much serious hardship and suffering. Therefore the department is gathering information upon the subject which it is hoped may prove a basis for reducing this waste with a consequent increase of prosperity to labor and industry and therefore the Commonwealth.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

The tremendous importance of the coal industry of Pennsylvania is realized only when one notes the magnitude of the production and appreciates its inestimable value as a source of light, heat and power. It is the foundation on which the great superstructure of industries in this State has been reared during the past fifty years, and has made Pennsylvania prominent as a manufacturing center.

In view of the importance of the coal industry to the com-

mercial welfare of the community, and with a desire to safeguard the lives and health of the great army of employees and protect the property of the operators, the best thought of mining men has for many years been given to devising laws and formulating rules of practical application that would afford satisfactory protection to all interests.

As far back as 1870, State inspection of mining operations began in the anthracite region, under an act passed by the Legislature of that year. The production of coal at that time was 14,000,000 tons annually, the number of employees was 3,500 and the number of State inspectors 3. In 1913 the production had increased to 91,000,000, the number of employees to 175,000 and the number of inspectors to 21.

WORK IN MINING DISTRICTS.

The first bituminous law was passed in 1877. The production at that time was 1,000,000 tons annually, the number of employees 1,600 and the number of State inspectors 3. In 1913 the production had increased to 173,000,000 tons, the number of employees 190,000 and the number of inspectors to 28.

The 365,000 employees, with those dependent upon them, represent probably a million and a half of our population.

Laws have been enacted from time to time to meet the changed conditions of the industry, and as Pennsylvania ranks first as a producing State, every effort has been made to keep her first in the adoption of remedial and preventive mining legislation.

In the preparation of recent laws those of Great Britain, Germany and France, all old mining regions, were given careful consideration. Every provision that could be applied practically and beneficially to the conditions in this State was adopted. The result is that the Pennsylvania laws to-day, while susceptible of improvement, are probably the most comprehensive and efficient in existence. They cover in detail every possible condition that might lead to accident or menace

the health of the mine workers or endanger the property of the operators.

To give proper control and supervision to this great industry, so valuable to the people, employing as it does so vast an army of men, the State Bureau of Mines was established in 1897. In 1903 the State Department of Mines was created, with enlarged powers and more thorough control, to supersede the Bureau of Mines.

VALUE OF COAL PRODUCTION.

The Chief of the Department of Mines receives his appointment from the Governor and must be qualified by having had at least ten years' practical experience as a miner and be a man of integrity, temperate habits and good repute.

The position is one of great responsibility, as it develops upon the chief of the department to see that the mining laws of the Commonwealth are enforced by the inspectors and complied with by the operators and employees.

Under his supervision are 49 district mine inspectors, 21 in the anthracite region, who are elected for a term of four years, and 28 in the bituminous region, who are appointed by the Governor for a like period.

The inspectors must be qualified by having had five to ten years' practical experience in the mines and must undergo a rigid examination before they are eligible for the office.

The annual value of the output of coal in Pennsylvania exceeds greatly the total annual value of all the copper, gold and silver mined in the United States. The copper output in 1911 amounted to $137,154,092; gold, $96,890,000; silver, $32,615,700, or a total of $266,659,792. The total output of coal was valued at the mines at $350,000,000, and at points of distribution, $750,000,000.

Pennsylvania leads all other States in the magnitude of its production. The United States produces one-third of the entire coal tonnage of the world, and of this amount Pennsylvania has the distinction of producing about one-half.

By the use of our coal we are enabled to produce annually pig iron valued at about $170,000,000, or almost 50 per cent. of the total production of the United States; coke to the value of about $60,000,000; rolled iron and steel to the value of $350,000,000.

ACCIDENTS.

Many accidents occur in the mining of coal, and occasionally they assume proportions of appalling magnitude. Explosions of gas and dust create the most havoc and are frequently attended by scenes of confusion and horror that can only be described by the most vivid word-painting.

Such catastrophes, however, are comparatively rare. The greatest loss of life is caused by the frequent small accidents. in which only one or two persons are killed. They are due generally to falls of coal or rock or to powder or mine cars. Constant association with danger robs the worker of fear. He grows indifferent to the peril that lurks in the overhanging roof and fails to prop it, and the result is probably death. Or he allows his open light to get too close to the powder and the inevitable flare-up occcurs. Or he fails to note the approach of the mine car and is run down or crushed. Fifty per cent. of the accidents are due to negligence or carelessness. The fatalities in and about the mines, however, notwithstanding the many perils that constantly menace the workers, are fewer in number proportionately than among railway employees.

Comparisons with other mining territories show that Pennsylvania conducts her 2,000 mines and extracts with great rapidity the enormous annual output of about 250,000,000 tons with a notable degree of care and safety. The percentage of fatalities is about the same as in Great Britain, but Pennsylvania miners extract at least three times as much coal as the English miner.

FIRST-AID CORPS.

This modern and unique method of rendering help in time of emergency has been constantly growing in favor. The first organization of the kind in Pennsylvania, and probably in the United States, was the corps organized at the Jermyn colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Company in 1899 by Dr. M. J. Shields, a practicing physician and surgeon in the anthracite region. Since that time the beneficent work has been extended until at almost every colliery will be found a well-organized first-aid corps ready at any moment to render prompt and efficient assistance to the injured. The larger mines in the bituminous region also maintain corps that are thoroughly equipped and drilled to the highest point of efficiency.

First-aid work comes under two heads—first, the providing of proper material for first-aid dressing, and, second, seeing to it that wherever a considerable number of men are employed there shall be somebody who is thoroughly instructed in the details of the work.

EDUCATION OF MINERS.

The effort to raise the standard of intelligence among the mining communities and to afford opportunity for moral and mental improvement has been continuous from the time the industry first assumed proportions of magnitude that made it a factor in our economic life. Higher wages, shorter hours, educational advantages, hospitals for the injured, first-aid corps to render assistance when accidents occur, compensation for injured workmen and relief funds for the needy have all been made the subject of thought and action by the individual and the State

It is a recognized fact that in order to decrease the dangers of mining the greatest need is the education of the mine workers. The danger to be apprehended from workers who are not only unskillful and inexperienced, but also ignorant of the English language and therefore incapable of understanding the rules and instructions can scarcely be over-estimated. Two-thirds of the

mine workers of the State are foreigners, speaking thirty different languages, and the realization of the menace these men are to themselves and their fellow workmen, coupled with the insistent demand in recent years for greater efficiency in all lines of effort, has greatly influenced conditions in the coal mining regions, and there has been marked advance in methods of education. Mining institutes, vocational schools, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Scranton Correspondence Schools all afford most practical and at the same time inexpensive courses of instruction.

The mining institutes and vocational schools are the direct result of present-day needs. They are a recent development, and, while they are unique in character, they are most practical in their methods of instruction. The former are a combination of a lecture course and a debating society. The latter, as conducted by the coal companies, afford courses of study covering many important subjects connected with mining.

By these various inexpensive and easily accessible methods of education, the miners who are ambitious may fit themselves for higher positions, and their children, who may just be entering upon their careers in the busy world, may do much to increase their efficiency in whatever field of activity they may choose to enter.

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR LEGISLATION.

Here is a partial list of laws enacted by the Republican party for the benefit of the working men and women of this State, many of which have been strengthened by the enactment of amendments, until to-day the labor laws of Pennsylvania are accepted as models for labor legislation by other States:

An act to prevent the employment of female labor in and about the coal mine and the manufactories thereof in the State of Pennsylvania. (*Session 1885, P. L., page 202.*)

An act relating to bituminous coal mines and providing for the lives, health, safety and welfare of persons employed therein. (*Session 1885, P. L., page 205.*)

An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith. (*Session 1885, P. L., page 218.*)

An act for the preservation of the health of female employees in manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments. (*Session 1887, P. L., page 7.*)

An act to limit the hours of labor of conductors, drivers and employees of horse, cable and electric railways. (*Session 1887, P. L., page 13.*)

An act to secure to laborers within this Commonwealth the benefit of the exemption laws of this Commonwealth and to prevent assignment of claims for the purpose of securing their collection against laborers outside of this Commonwealth. (*Session 1887, P. L., page 164.*)

An act to prohibit the employment of any child under the age of twelve years by any person, persons, firms, companies, associations or corporations, to do any work in any mill, manufactory or mine, or any work pertaining thereto. (*Session 1887, P. L., page 287.*)

An act to provide for the examination of miners in the anthracite region of this Commonwealth and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in the anthracite coal mines. (*Session 1889, P. L., page 142.*)

An act to regulate the employment and provide for the safety of women and children in mercantile industries and manufacturing establishments, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the same, and other acts providing for the safety or regulating the employment of said persons. (*Session 1889, P. L., page 243.*)

An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith. (*Session 1891, P. L., page 176.*)

An act to prohibit mining and manufacturing corporations from engaging in the business of carrying on stores known as company stores or general supply stores. (*Session 1891, P. L., page 256.*)

An act to protect the life and limbs of those employed in the construction of new buildings in this Commonwealth. (*Session 1893, P. L., page 41.*)

An act to authorize corporations organized for profit under the laws of Pennsylvania to make allowances or pensions to employees for faithful and long-continued service, who in such service have become old, infirm or disabled. (*Session 1893, P. L., page 42.*)

An act relating to bituminous coal mines and providing for the lives, health, safety and welfare of persons employed therein. (*Session 1893, P. L., page 52.*)

An act to establish boards of arbitration to settle all questions of wages and other matters of variance between capital and labor. (*Session 1893, P. L., page 102.*)

An act to regulate the employment and provide for the safety of women and children in manufacturing establishments, mercantile industries, laundry or renovating establishments, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the same, and other acts provided for the safety or regulating the employment of said persons. (*Session 1893, P. L., page 276.*)

An act to regulate the employment and provide for the safety of persons employed in tenement houses and shops where clothing, cigarettes, cigars and certain other articles are made, or partially made, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the same, and to provide for the safety and regulating the employment of said persons. (*Session 1895, P. L., page 34.*)

An act to provide for the adoption of trade-mark, labels, symbols or private stamps by incorporated associations or union of working men, and to regulate the same. (*Session 1895, P. L., page 95.*)

Supplement construing and amending the same. (*Session 1901, P. L., page 114.*)

An act providing that none but citizens of the United States shall be employed in any capacity in the erection, enlargement or improvement of any public building or public work within this Commonwealth. (*Session 1895, P. L., page 269.*)

An act to regulate the employment and provide for the health and safety of persons employed where clothing, cigarettes, cigars and certain other articles are made or partially made, and that certain articles be made under clean and healthful conditions. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 42.*)

An act to protect employees of corporations in their right to form, join or belong to labor organizations by prescribing penalties for any interference therewith. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 116.*)

An act to prevent the wearing of the badge or button of any labor or fraternal organizations by other than members, and fixing a penalty for the same. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 139.*)

An act to authorize labor claimants in certain cases to take joint appeals. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 154.*)

An act regulating the employment of foreign-born unnaturalized male persons over twenty-one years of age, and providing a tax on the employers of such persons, and prescribing a penalty for violation of the provisions of said act, and directing the manner of collecting the same, and providing that the amount of such tax may be deducted from the wages of persons affected by the provisions thereof. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 166.*)

An act requiring the weighing of bituminous coal before screening

and providing a penalty for the violation thereof. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 286.*)

An act to protect the lives and limbs of miners from the dangers resulting from incompetent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth, and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners in the anthracite region, and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite coal mines, and providing penalties for the violation of the same. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 287.*)

An act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, working men and laborers in the employ of the State, or municipal corporations therein, or otherwise engaged on public works. (*Session 1877, P. L., page 148.*)

An act to amend the 10th Section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," approved the 2d day of June, A. D. 1891, providing that self-acting doors are used. (*Session 1899, P. L., page 65.*)

An act providing that all establishments, mercantile industries, laundries, renovating works or printing offices shall provide for the safety of men, women and children in hotels, school buildings, etc., by requiring proper fire escapes. (*Session 1901, P. L., page 322.*)

An act relating to anthracite mines and providing for the care and life and attention of employees injured in and about said mines. (*Session 1901, P. L., page 342.*)

An act to tax all orders, checks, dividers, coupons, pass-books or other papers representing wages or earnings of an employee, not paid in cash to the employee or member of his family; to provide for a report to the Auditor-General of the same, and for the failure to make report. (*Session 1901, P. L., page 596.*)

An act to provide for the acceptance of the property of the Lackawanna Hospital at Scranton to be used as a State hospital for the northern anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. (*Session 1901, P. L., page 775.*)

An act prohibiting the discharge from public positions of Union soldiers. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 106.*)

An act amending the mine law, increasing the number of inspectors for the better protecting of the life and health of the anthracite miners. (*Session 1901, P. L., pages 535 and 541.*)

An act to provide a miners' home for old, crippled and helpless employees of the coal mines of Pennsylvania. (*Session 1903, P. L., pages 248-250.*)

An act appropriating $5,000 to cover preliminary expenses for a miners' home or homes. (*Session 1905, P. L., page 542.*)

An act regulating the employment of children in and about any an-

thracite coal mine or colliery, prohibiting the employment of any persons under the age of sixteen years. (*Session 1905, P. L., pages 344-350.*)

Resolution, That the Secretary of Internal Affairs be and he is hereby authorized to have published each year in his annual report on the mining industry a copy of the laws regulating mining in both anthracite and bituminous regions of Pennsylvania. (*Session 1895, P. L., page 647.*)

An act establishing a Bureau of Mines in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, defining its purpose and authority, providing for the appointment of a Chief of said Bureau and assistants, and fixing their salaries and expenses. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 279.*)

An act for the better protection of employees in and about the coal mines, by preventing mine superintendents, mine foremen and assistants from receiving or soliciting any sum of money, or other valuable consideration, from men while in their employ, and providing a penalty for violation of the same. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 157.*)

An act to amend Article IX, Section 1, of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the health and the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," approved June second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Also amend Section 17 of an act entitled, "An act relating to bituminous coal mines and providing for the lives, health, safety and welfare of persons employed therein." (*Session 1903, P. L., pages 359-360.*)

An act increasing the number of mine inspectors in the anthracite mining region. (*Session 1905, P. L., pages 363-368.*)

An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in certain employments by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, their protection against injury, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof. (*Session 1909, P. L., page 283.*)

An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in bituminous coal mines and anthracite collieries or breakers, by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof. (*Session 1909, P. L., page 375.*)

AN ACT

To repeal an act entitled, "An act to provide payment to the miner for all clean coal mined by him," approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, all individuals, firms and corporations engaged in mining coal in this Commonwealth, who, instead of dumping all the cars that come from the mine into a breaker or chute, shall switch out one or more of the

cars, for the purpose of examining them and determining the actual amount of slate or refuse by removing said slate or refuse from the car, and who shall, after so doing, wilfully neglect to allow the miner in full for all clean coal left after the refuse, dirt or slate is taken out at the same rate paid at the mine for clean coal, less the actual expense of removing said slate or refuse they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Section 2. That any individual, firm or corporation as aforesaid violating the provisions of this act, upon suit being brought and conviction had, shall be sentenced by the court to pay a fine not more than one hundred dollars ($100.00), and to make restitution by paying to the miner the amount to which, under this act, he would be entitled for the coal mined by him, and for which he was not paid," approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, be and the same is hereby repealed. (*Session 1909, P. L., page 423.*)

An act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth, and to limit the hours of labor of hoisting engineers employed at or about the same, and fixing a penalty for the violation of this act. (*Session 1911, P. L., page 102.*)

An act to amend Section 2 of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in bituminous coal mines and anthracite collieries or breakers, by regulating the age at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof," approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine; regulating the time allowed for the mid-day meal. (*Session 1911, P. L., page 537.*)

An act requiring foundries to be provided with toilet room and water closet; regulating the same; and providing a penalty for violation thereof. (*Session 1911, P. L., page 673.*)

An act to require fire drills in factories and industrial establishments, where women or girls are employed; providing for the promulgation of rules in respect thereto, and providing penalties for the violation thereof. (*Session 1911, P. L., page 677.*)

An act to amend Section 1 of an act entitled, "An act relating to damages for injuries producing death," approved the twenty-sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, so as to provide that certain surviving relatives of the deceased may recover damages, whether such surviving relatives be citizens of this Commonwealth or not. (*Session 1911, P. L., page 678.*)

An act making it a misdemeanor for an officer or employee of any employer of labor in Pennsylvania to solicit, demand, or receive, directly or indirectly, from any person, any moneys or other valuable thing for the purpose, actual or alleged, of either obtaining for the latter employment in the service of said employer or continued in said employment,

and providing for the punishment thereof on conviction. (*Session 1911, P. L., page 746.*)

An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith. (*Session 1911, P. L., page 756.*)

An act to amend Second Section of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in certain employments; regulating the wages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, their protection against injury, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof," approved April twenty-ninth, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine; so as to exclude tanneries. (*Session 1911, P .L., page 832.*)

An act authorizing the appointment of a commission to inquire into the causes and results of industrial accidents, study advanced methods for safeguarding against the same, and inquire into the subject of fair compensation for those injured or killed as a result thereof, and making an appropriation for the expenses of said commission." (*Session 1911, P. L., page 917.*)

An act authorizing the appointment of a commission to revise and codify the present anthracite mining laws; defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation to defray the expenses of said commission. (*Session 1911, P. L., page 920.*)

An act to safeguard life in the coal mines of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to protect and to preserve the property connected therewith, by providing that all inside buildings shall be constructed of incombustible material; and providing penalties for failure to comply with the terms of this act, and making a violation thereof by mine superintendents a misdemeanor. (*Session 1911, P. L., page 979.*)

An act to amend Sections 1, 3 and 5 of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in bituminous coal mines and anthracite collieries or breakers, by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof," approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine; by further regulating the ages at which minors may be employed inside coal mines or in the outside workings thereof, or in coal breakers or washeries, and by providing for the filing of proof of age by the employers of minors apparently under sixteen years of age employed in such establishments. (*Session 1911, P. L., page 983.*)

An act to amend an act approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled, "An act requiring foundries to be provided with toilet room and water closet, regulating same, and providing a penalty for violation thereof." (*Session 1913, P. L., page 42.*)

An act to amend an act, approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine, entitled, "An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in certain employments, by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, their protection against injury, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates; and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof," by prohibiting and punishing certain frauds in the obtaining of certificates, and extending to truant officers the enforcing of this act. (*Session 1913, P. L., page 69.*)

An act to amend an act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nine, entitled, "An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in bituminous coal mines and anthracite collieries or breakers, by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof," by prohibiting and punishing certain frauds in the obtaining of certificates, and extending to truant officers the enforcing of this act. (*Session 1913, P. L., page 70.*)

An act regulating the time of payment of wages and earnings, and providing a penalty for violation thereof. (*Session 1913, P. L., page 114.*)

An act creating a Department of Labor and Industry; defining its powers and duties; establishing an Industrial Board; providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Labor, inspectors, statisticians, clerks and others to enforce the provisions of this act, and providing salaries for the same; prescribing a standard of reasonable and adequate protection to be observed in the rooms, buildings and places where labor is employed; empowering the said Industrial Board to make, alter, amend and repeal rules and regulations relating thereto; transferring the powers and duties of the Department of Factory Inspection to the Department of Labor and Industry, and abolishing the Department of Factory Inspection; and providing a penalty for the violation of the provisions of this act, or the rules and regulations of the said board. (*Session 1913, P. L., page 396.*)

An act authorizing cities of the first and second-class to compensate employees for lost time, while in the employ of the city, as a result of injuries, sickness or disablement of any kind sustained while in the performance of their duties. (*Session 1913, P. L., page 492.*)

An act authorizing the appointment of a commission to enquire into the causes and results of industrial accidents; to study advanced methods for safeguarding against the same; to enquire into the subject of fair compensation for those injured or killed as a result thereof; and to study the operation and effect of the Workingmen's Compensation Law of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; and making an appropriation for the expenses of said commission. (*Session 1913, P. L., page 650.*)

An act requiring employers to make report to the Department of

Labor and Industry of accidents to employees, and prescribing a penalty for non-compliance therewith. (*Session 1913, P. L., page 843.*)

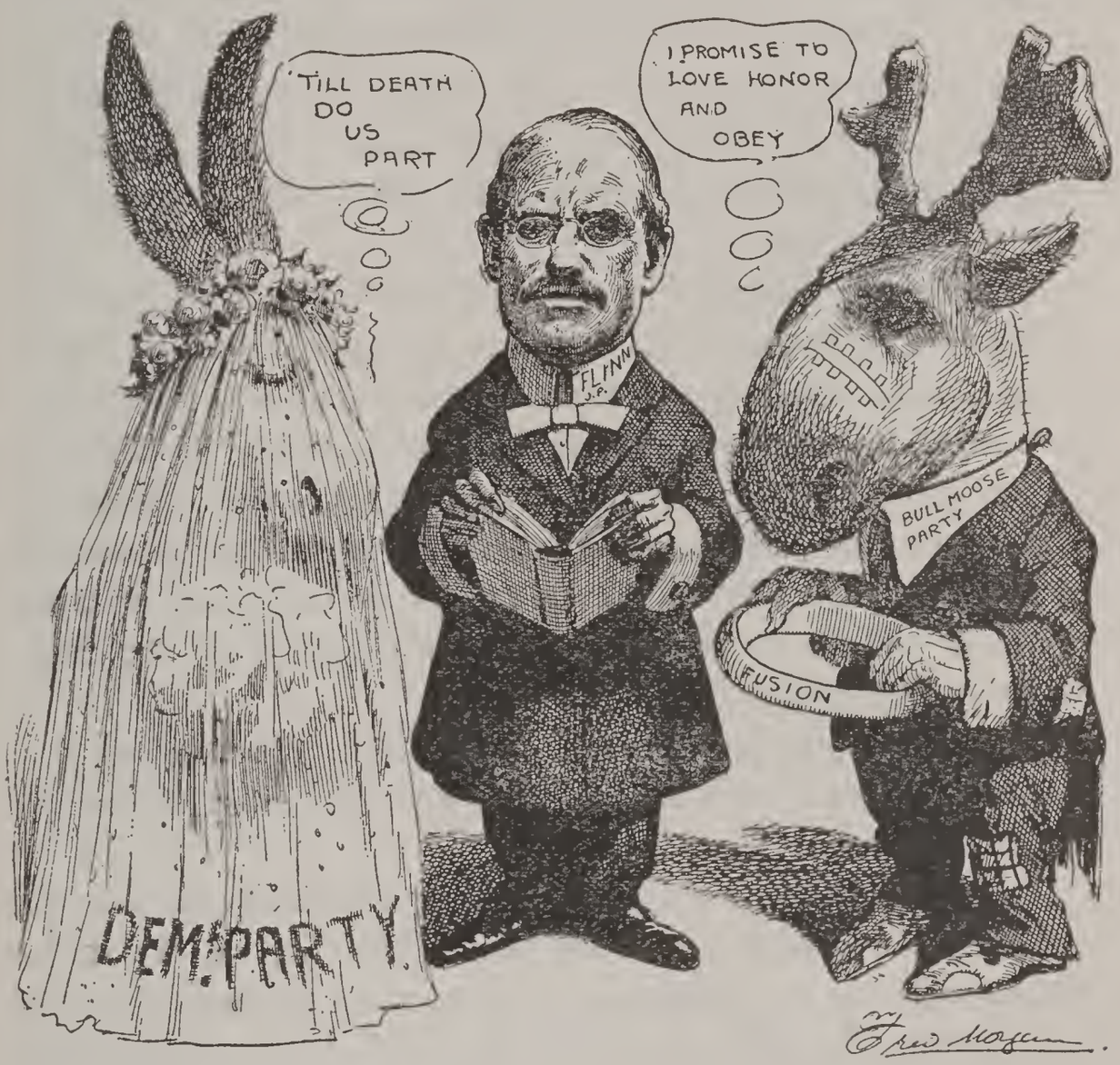
An act to amend an act approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine, entitled, "An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in certain employments, by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, their protection against injury, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof," as amended. (*Session 1913, P. L., page 862.*)

An act to protect the health and lives of employees in certain occupations, by requiring the use of blowers, or similar apparatus, in connection with certain kinds of machinery, and specifying the equipment to be used in connection therewith; regulating the use of such blowers and apparatus, and providing penalties for violation of this act. (*Session 1913, P. L., page 970.*)

An act to protect the public health and welfare, by regulating the employment of females in certain establishments, with respect to their hours of labor and the conditions of their employment; by establishing certain sanitary regulations in the establishments in which they work; by requiring certain abstracts and notices to be posted; by providing for the enforcement of this act by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry and others; by prescribing penalties for violations thereof; by defining the procedure in prosecutions; and by repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions thereof. (*Session 1913, P. L., page 1024.*)

An act requiring any individual, firm or corporation mining anthracite coal in this Commonwealth, where coal is mined and paid for by the car, to keep a record of all coal mined, at the miners' chutes, where said coal is loaded in cars; providing that said record shall be the final basis in computing the miners' earnings per car, without any deduction for any slate or refuse that may be loaded in said car or cars in the usual and natural course of mining coal; providing, further, that said record shall be open for the inspection of all miners; and providing penalties for failure to comply with the provisions of this act. (*Session 1913, P. L., page 1038.*)

An act to prevent occupational diseases; and to provide for the health of employees exposed to the dangers of lead poisoning and other occupational diseases, by regulating certain manufacturing establishments; providing for medical examinations and reports, and requiring sanitary precautions and appliances; and making violation of its provisions a misdemeanor, and providing penalties for violation thereof. (*Session 1913, P. L., page 1363.*)



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Fusion

WORK OF HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATION FOR MODEL ROADS. REVENUES FROM MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES.

Second only in importance to the health of the people in any community is the subject of good roads. The Republican party in Pennsylvania has recognized this by the enactment of wise legislation.

When it is considered that the total mileage of roads of all descriptions in Pennsylvania is 97,900 miles, nearly all of which, ultimately, are to be under State control, some idea of the importance of the work confronting the State Highway Department can be gained. The Sproul Act and supplemental legislation, creating the State Highway Department as at present constituted, set aside more than 9,000 miles of road to be designated as State highways and to be constructed and maintained by the State Highway Department.

Thus, under a single branch of the State Government is a net-work of lanes of commerce between every populated center in the confines of the State.

If these highways were joined end to end the resulting road would span the continent from New York City on the shores of the Atlantic to the Golden Gate on the Pacific coast, and extend from San Francisco to Galveston, Texas, and thence along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and through the Southern and Middle Atlantic States to the rock-bound shores of New England.

The mere supervision of such a vast system of highways is a responsibility requiring the utmost detail of attention. These roads must be kept in first-class condition; their surfaces must be even and durable; their ditches, gutters, culverts and drains must be maintained free and open and constant watch for the

ravages of the elements must be observed. This in itself is an expensive program. Intellectual and skilled workers are required for the maintenance labor to be done, so that before the construction of important highways involving the rebuilding of existing foundations and alterations of pernicious grades is attempted very considerable initial expense is incurred.

At the present time the Pennsylvania State Highway Department finds itself confined chiefly to maintenance work. This situation has arisen because a certain specific sum appropriated by the last Legislature for the definite purpose of highway improvement was withheld from the State Highway Department by the fiscal officers of the Commonwealth whilst legal questions anent the appropriation were being argued in the Courts. When, finally, the sum in question was released the condition of the roads had become so deplorable through inattention that it was impossible to attempt to do more than maintenance and repair work on the State highways.

From June 1, 1911, to July 22 of the present year the State Highway Department constructed 193.5 miles of State highways and built 248.8 miles of State-aid highways; 130.2 miles under the 1911-13 Acts and 118.6 miles under the 1907-09 Acts. On the National or Cumberland road 22.7 miles had been built while 0.6 miles of experimental roadway had been laid, making a total of 465.6 miles.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR WORK.

One of the most important features of the work of the State Highway Department is that of maintenance and repair. According to the statistics of the United States Government, road builders are not hopeful that a low cost permanent road, needing little or no maintenance, is a possibility for the future. Traffic and the elements are tending always to undo the work of men in this respect, no matter how skillful and thorough it may be; consequently the work of maintaining the roads in up-to-date condition is of equal import with that of building the road in the first instance.

Great care has been taken by the State Highway Department to maintain the highways, skilled forces under competent direction having this in charge, and their work never ends.

An instance worthy of note in this connection is that the task of clearing the highways last winter, when blizzards had heaped the snow to the tops of houses, devolved upon the Maintenance Division, and never in the history of the State had the highways been opened more expeditiously than on this occasion.

BUREAU OF TOWNSHIP HIGHWAYS.

The Legislature of 1913 created the Bureau of Township Highways of the State Highway Department. This Bureau was organized for the purpose of co-operating with the Township Commissioners and supervisors to secure uniformity in the methods of building and maintaining the township roads. During the year organizations have been formed of the supervisors in many of the counties. In those counties where such organizations already existed their meetings have been held under the auspices of this Division of the State Highway Department. The law provides for the making of surveys and plans by the Bureau for the benefit of the township officials. Forty (40) applications in twenty-five (25) counties, aggregating about fifty-seven (57) miles of permanently improved roads, had been authorized up to July 1st, these dealing mainly with macadamized roads and reduced grades. Ninety (90) applications, calling for three hundred (300) bridges of concrete and steel, had been acted upon. Township contracts investigated and approved by the Bureau aggregated more than $250,000. The Bureau issues frequent bulletins to the supervisors on problems dealing with the making of roads. Another excellent feature is that engineers are furnished free of cost for special advisory work where required by the supervisors.

But perhaps the most important assistance that this Bureau has been able to render to the Commissioners and supervisors of the townships is the standardization of prices of machinery

used in road work. The Bureau has tabulated the prices of all forms of supplies and has rendered it impossible for dishonest dealers and salesmen to charge one price for a certain piece of machinery in one township and a different price for the same thing in another. The Bureau of Township Highways is ready to give this information to any Board of Supervisors requesting it.

AUTOMOBILE DIVISION.

At the expiration of the present year it is estimated that the State will have collected, from owners and operators of automobiles of all kinds, a million and a quarter (1,250,000) dollars for registrations and licenses. The Legislatures of the past, recognizing that the automobile mainly is responsible for the wear and tear on the highways, have appropriated the money collected by the State from the automobilists for the purpose of highway improvement.

Nearly one-third as much was collected from this source during the current year as from the cash road taxes collected in the townships of the State.

At the close of business in July 21 of this year, $1,107,031.50 had been collected by the Automobile Division of State Highway Department from this source. The following table will indicate the classification under which this money was obtained:

Pneumatic tired vehicles	114,235*
Solid tired vehicles	25,733*
Traction engines	552
Trailers	143
Motorcycles	13,064
Drivers	24,981
Dealers	3,389
Operators	19,806
Transfers	3,424*

*The numbers from 20,000 to 39,999 inclusive were set aside for the solid tired vehicles. To obtain the number of pneumatic

tired vehicles licenses, deduct 20,000 from the figures given above.

As instancing the rapid growth of the automobile industry in Pennsylvania, the figures given below are those for July 21, 1913, one year prior to the figures given above.

Pneumatic and solid tired vehicles	72,342
Drivers	26,124
Dealers	3,263
Motorcycles	9,477
Transfers	2,798
Operators	1,379

The total sum collected being $761,394.

BENEFITS OF PUBLIC SERVICE LAW.

IMPROVED TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND OTHER ADVANTAGES FOR THE PEOPLE SINCE COMMISSION'S CREATION.

The benefits derived by the people of Pennsylvania through the operation of the Public Service Company Law, which was passed in the legislative session of 1913 and approved by Governor John K. Tener on July 26th of that year, fully justify the creation of the tribunal known as the Public Service Commission.

Briefly, under this law every public service company must furnish and maintain such service as shall in all respects be just, reasonable and adequate, and the charges therefore must likewise be just and reasonable.

It is the duty of the Commission to see to it that this provision is complied with, and the many letters of appreciation which have been received from all parts of the Commonwealth testify to the fact that the obligations imposed on that body are being performed with honor to the Commission and credit to the State.

Governor Tener selected a high-class Commission when he appointed Nathaniel Ewing, of Uniontown; S. LaRue Tone, of Pittsburgh; Samuel W. Pennypacker and Emory R. Johnson, of Philadelphia; Milton J. Brecht, of Lancaster; Charles F. Wright, of Susquehanna, and Frank M. Wallace, of Erie. They are thoroughly familiar with all of the elements that enter into public service, and if a supplicant for their aid fails to secure that for which he applies, the fault may be found in the weakness of the cause and not in the disposition of the Commission to refuse him a full and fair opportunity to present the merits of his case.

COMMISSION'S RULING ON PASSES.

The Commission's counsel is William N. Trinkle, of Philadelphia, a former Deputy Attorney General, and the intelligent judgment which he displays in the treatment of the legal questions which the Commission is called upon to consider is of material value in the proper disposition of these matters.

Complaints of a varying character come to the Commission affecting all branches of public service, and there are many requests for rulings or opinions as to the Commission's interpretation of certain provisions of the Constitution or of the laws.

A ruling that attracted widespread attention was that concerning the granting of free passes by railroad companies to the members of the families of their officers and employees, and free transportation by railroad and street railway companies to policemen and firemen.

A public hearing in this matter was held by the Commission on January 20, 1914, at which interesting arguments for and against the proposition were advanced, and on February 5th the Commission ruled as follows:

> 1. After careful consideration the Commission is of the opinion that the spirit and true intent and meaning of the provisions of the Public Service Company Law of July 26th, 1913, are not such as to require the Commission to regard as a violation of the law the practice of railroad companies of issuing free passes to their officers and employees to be used in the transportation of dependent members of the families of such officers and employees, which practice has had the sanction of custom since the adoption of the Pass Provision of the Constitution of 1874, and the Act of June 15th, 1874, passed to carry that provision of the Constitution into effect.
>
> "It is therefore ruled that the granting without unfair discrimination by railroad companies of free passes to their officers and employees, to be used for the transportation of dependent members of the families of such officers and em-

ployees, will not be regarded by the Commission as a violation of the provisions of the law.

"2. The Commission is further of the opinion that free transportation, without unfair discrimination, by common carriers, on behalf of the Commonwealth, or on behalf of any municipality thereof, of policemen in the performance of their public duties, and similarly, that free transportation, without unfair discrimination, by common carriers, on behalf of any such municipality, of firemen in the performance of their public duties, is not such free transportation as is prohibited by the provisions of the Public Service Company Law, and will not be regarded by the Commission as a violation thereof."

ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS.

The Commission's ruling was received with approval from one end of the State to the other and met with the strong approbation of Governor Tener, Senator Penrose, and other public officials who were interested in the passage of the Public Service Company Law and who were, therefore, familiar with the meaning and intent of its provisions.

An important feature of the Commission's work relates to the subject of grade crossings. Statistics have been received from the various railroad companies showing that there are approximately 10,000 public grade crossings in Pennsylvania. The location of each is indicated and the Commission knows whether or not a crossing is protected, and if protected, the character of protection afforded. A large number of crossings have already been eliminated, and by the end of the present year the Commission expects to show substantial results of its endeavors along this line.

The Commission has also ascertained from the railroad companies information as to the character of passenger cars in service within this State; that is, whether they are constructed

of wood or steel; and at various times orders have been issued to railroad and trolley companies to employ additional safeguards for the protection of their employees and the traveling public.

INVESTIGATION OF TELEPHONE RATES.

The Commission is now engaged in an investigation of the telephone rates in force throughout the State; the cost of the transportation of anthracite coal from the mines to the City of Philadelphia; the complaint as to the reasonableness of the rates for electric lighting in Philadelphia, and of numerous other questions regarding charges and service.

It has also arranged a standard of service for light, heat and water companies which establishes a more satisfactory basis for charges than previously appeared to be employed.

The prompt manner in which the Commission called a halt on the proposed cancellation by the trunk lines of through or joint rates with the industrial roads met with the warm approval of the press and the public. By reason of the importance of this case the action of the Commission attracted State-wide attention, while in many cases the interest is confined to the territorial limitations of a municipality, and, therefore, all of the splendid work of the Commission is not subject to public appraisal.

Drop a Vote in the Slot and start the Whistle Blowing

CONSERVATION.

Under a continuous Republican administration the development of forestry in Pennsylvania has been in accordance with a wise and broad policy. It has been economical and practical, so that to-day the State is undoubtedly in the lead in forest activity.

In 1895 a Division of Forestry was created in the Department of Agriculture. The work of the Division grew so rapidly that in 1901 the Division was erected into a separate Department.

From the beginning of the work all possible assistance has been granted individual timber owners in caring for their properties. Technical instruction was given and vigorous effort has been made to provide for protection from forest fires and from unjust taxation. Technical assistance is still being given after personal examinations of the property. Forest tree seedlings are provided at cost of raising to those who desire to reforest waste land or to improve present forest growth. There has been established a system of fire wardens which covers the entire State. The duties of these officials are to prevent and extinguish forest fires. As rapidly as it has been possible to obtain the co-operation of local people forest fires have decreased in number, area and severity. In this matter the Department of Forestry is co-operating with sportsmen's associations and timber owners' protective associations. Legislative action has provided a remedy for unjust taxation of growing timber in the auxiliary forest reserve laws. By reason of these laws every forest owner who will take advantage of them in the State is encouraged to hold his timber until it reaches a fair, marketable size.

General educational activities in forestry are conducted by the

Department. Reports, bulletins, circulars, posters and stickers are issued and given wide distribution. Talks and illustrated lectures are given before all kinds of audiences. Assistance is given in Arbor Day work in the public schools. All classes of people are reached.

The keynote in forestry work and with forest officials is service to the public. In accord therewith every man in the employ of the Department lends a hand to the people around him wherever and whenever he can.

The State entered upon the policy of owning forest land upon which to put into practice the best principles of forestry. These State forests now cover an area of more than one million acres and are located in 26 counties. New York is the only State that owns more land for forest purposes. All of this land has come into the possession of the State since the year 1900, and has cost for purchase price an average of only $2.25 per acre. The major portion of the Department work has been in connection with the management and development of these State forests in accord with the best principles of forest management. For this work there are in the State's employ 66 trained foresters, 62 of whom were prepared in the Pennsylvania State Forest Academy. This institution was established under the direction of the Department in 1903. There are also 90 forest rangers who are under the direction of the foresters and whose work is largely of a protective nature.

For better protection, accessibility and silvicultural care, over 5,000 miles of roads, trails and fire lanes have been opened or improved. Springs have been cleaned, walled and made accessible through open trails.

The boundaries of the forests are being surveyed, marked and posted. The Department is making large maps for use in protection and for facility in future management.

Observation towers have been built upon high points for the detection of forest fires. Telephones are being installed for rapid communication between foresters and rangers, and with outside help during fire seasons.

About one-third of the total area of State forests is covered with a fairly dense stand of young or old timber. Approximately another third of the area is only partially covered with timber, and about a third has little or no tree growth upon it. Most of the tree-covered area is in need of "weeding," and when the foresters find a profitable market for small and defective trees they make improvement cuttings, leaving the forest cleaner and better. Over a large percentage of the area which is now more or less covered with tree growth, nature is exerting her powers in a remarkable degree to re-establish the forests in her own way. Especially is this the case when complete protection from forest fires is afforded. It is true that all of this natural regeneration is not of the best species of timber trees that might be established, but at the same time it is of considerable worth and is constantly increasing the aggregate value of the State forests. From a business point of view, in order to bring the whole area to a productive condition, it will be necessary to reforest the bare areas by artificial planting as rapidly as possible, but all of the material, labor and money necessary for this work will not be available in the next few years. In the meantime, where protection from fire and grazing is afforded, a certain amount of the now untimbered area will have upon it some natural regeneration, and by so much will reduce the necessity of resorting to artificial regeneration.

To furnish material for this planting, four large forest tree nurseries have been established and fifteen smaller ones. From these nurseries the State has removed and planted upon State land almost twelve million seedlings, having reforested about six thousand acres.

Where the removal of minerals does not interfere with proper forestry work, they are being removed under lease.

One of the primary purposes of State forests is a pure water supply for the people. A number of towns, Lock Haven, South Renovo, Milroy, Chambersburg and Clearfield, already receive this benefit. Where the reservoir is on State land the Department of Forestry controls the supply. For these privileges a small water rent is paid to the State.

Receipts from State forests to date are over $84,000.

Several beautiful parks in the forests are open to the people for recreation throughout the year. All forests except the "game refuges" are open for hunting and fishing without restriction other than obedience to the law and a camping permit. Camp sites may be leased for a term of years for a nominal annual rental.

On five forests game refuges have been set aside, in which game is protected at all times. Various kinds of game have been introduced by the Game Commission for propagation, making hunting more interesting and profitable.

In addition to establishing and developing State forests, the Department stands for all the assistance it can render to the people of the State. It offers its services to wood-lot owners in making examinations and reports on protection, care and handling. It assists private owners to develop forests; it advises how to plant seedling trees and what species to plant; it sells forest tree seedlings at cost to citizens of Pennsylvania; it assists in planting by teaching how planting should be done. It investigates diseases of trees and advises what may be done to prevent the spread of disease. It invites correspondence from all persons interested in forestry. It has a library where the best forestry literature of the day may be found, and open to those who desire to consult it. It is making a complete collection of native tree and shrub seeds and a collection of native woods. In these matters Pennsylvania is in advance of all other States of the Union.

This great work has cost the State to January 1, 1914, slightly under $4,000,000 and represents an asset of more than $6,000,000, in addition to the inestimable indirect value to industries, agriculture, water supply and health of our citizens.

AGRICULTURAL.

Under Republican administration since the creation of the Department of Agriculture in 1895 the Legislature has made liberal appropriations for that branch of the State Government. Each year its work has been extended, and in response to the demand of the farming interests the appropriations steadily have increased.

When the country was new and the soil was full of native fertility, little need was felt for instruction in the fundamental principles of agriculture, but after being under cultivation for a long series of years, apparent soil exhaustion and consequent failures in crop production showed the necessity of specific instruction in methods of conserving and restoring fertility to run-down farms. This led to the establishment of schools of agriculture, but the great body of men occupying the farms could not drop the important work of providing food products for our people to enter these schools as students, and so one of the first lines of educational work to which the Department turned its attention was the Farmers' Institute. In this work men and women qualified by education and experience have been employed every year since the organization of the Department, and more than 7,500 institutes and movable schools of agriculture have been held, extending into every county of the State, at which instruction has been given in methods of soil improvement, crop production, economical handling of live-stock, household economics and, indeed, every subject devoted to the improvement of the farm and home.

The farmers' institute work recently has been supplemented by the work done by a corps of well-qualified farm advisers. These instructors go at the call of the farmers making request for their services into every section of the State, to offer suggestions and impart instruction specifically suited to the conditions they find and the specific needs of the individuals and communities from whom the call for such service comes.

Another form of educational work is done by the Bureau of Economic Zoology, which also has charge of the horticultural work of the Department. The agents of this Bureau go into every county of the State for the inspection of orchards, reporting to the owners the presence of diseases or pests that are injurious to fruit trees, at the same time reporting conditions as found to the chief of the Bureau, who mails to the owners of such orchards instructions for the treatment of the unfavorable conditions reported.

ENFORCEMENT OF PURE FOOD LAWS.

The Bureau of Economic Zoology also has part in the governmental work of the Department, having in hand, under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Nursery Inspection work, intended for the protection of fruit growers, by making it unlawful to sell or deliver within the State any nursery stock without the freedom of the same from disease or insect-pests being properly certified.

The governmental part of the Department's work consists in the enforcement of certain Acts of Assembly intended for the protection of the health and property interests of the citizens of the Commonwealth. The most important of these are the pure food laws of the State.

Our people spend annually about $90 per capita for food, making a total of $720,000,000. Large as this sum is, the value of public health and business morals to the community is vastly greater.

A summary of the operations and cost of this branch of the public service, from 1907 to 1913 inclusive, shows that the cost of the service is about 12 cents for each $1,000 worth of food purchased, while the receipts from licenses and fines are about twice the amount of the expenditure, so that there is no direct tax upon the consumer.

WORK OF LIVE STOCK BOARD.

In the year 1913 the receipts of the Department were $173,800; the expenses were $75,600.

The State Livestock Sanitary Board was created for the purpose of supervising transmissible diseases of animals and to formulate the best plans for eradicating and controlling them. In addition to such duties, it is required to look after the meat and milk supply and to employ such measures as are necessary to protect them from contamination.

The Board was the first State organization in America to establish a laboratory for studying the diseases of animals and manufacturing and distributing free of charge vaccines, serums, etc., for use in preventive medicine and for diagnostic purposes. If these materials were purchased on the market it would cost the State more each year than the amount paid for running the laboratory. Until very recently Pennsylvania was the only State that produced and furnished hog cholera serum to the farmer free of charge. Other States are recognizing the wisdom of such a proposition and are adopting it. The laboratory has also been useful in the assistance furnished veterinarians and stock owners in establishing a diagnosis on obscure diseases. The laboratory is equipped to do all forms of routine and research work that is done in the best laboratories in Continental Europe.

RESEARCH WORK OF STATE FARM.

Recently the laboratory has been able to isolate the germs that cause contagious abortion and hemorrhagia septicemia in cattle. At the same time, valuable information has been obtained in reference to diagnostic and preventive vaccine for use in controlling such disease. Good work has also been done in studying so-called epizootic lymphangitis. It has been shown that this disease is not so serious as was first suspected.

The State Farm, located in Delaware County, was produced for the purpose of conducting research work in relation to the diseases of animals. For this reason a dairy herd has been maintained. It has been the custom for a number of years, when animals of specially good type and breed were condemned for tuberculosis to procure and place them on the farm. The

progeny has been raised on pasteurized milk. In this way a number of desirable healthy dairy animals have been raised.

In the spring of 1913 the officials of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, at Farview, Lackawanna County, appealed to Governor Tener for assistance in procuring a dairy herd for that institution, and the Governor suggested that instead of buying a herd that these animals be turned over to the hospital, which was done. In this way the hospital procured a healthy dairy herd with practically no outlay of money.

Recognizing the need of revising and codifying existing livestock sanitary laws, the 1913 Legislature was asked to pass the bill, which was approved by Governor Tener July 22, 1913. This act imposes a few new duties on the Board; no less responsibility is placed on the members, but more authority is given the State Veterinarian and agents for the purpose of expediting the work and keeping down expenses. The Act is considered to be the best State livestock sanitary law in existence.

TUBERCLIN TESTING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Probably the most striking example of the thorough organization of the Board and the efficiency of its field agents was demonstrated when aphthous fever, or European foot and mouth disease, made its appearance in Pennsylvania a few years ago. These agents furnished an immediately available staff, and within a few hours after the disease was discovered were on the ground ready to assist in its eradication, which was accomplished within a few months. No other State in the Union is organized and equipped as Pennsylvania is to supervise diseases of animals.

Tuberculin testing has been carried on since 1896, and the work has increased rapidly. The testing is divided into two classes, viz.: State and interstate. In the first group are included the animals owned in Pennsylvania. During the eighteen years 12,181 native herds, comprising 142,554 cattle, were examined and tested with tuberculin, and there has been a gradual decrease in the number of diseased cattle from 21.9 per cent. in

1896 to 7.8 per cent. in 1914, showing that the work has been successful. As to interstate cattle, there have been 351,032 inspected and tested with tuberculin since 1897, when the interstate cattle law went into effect and many were found badly diseased and were not permitted to be sold into our native herds. If we had no restrictions, diseased animals would be shipped to us from all sources and Pennsylvania would be the dumping ground for diseased cattle from other States.

QUARANTINE OF DANGEROUS DISEASES.

The Board also looks after other diseases of animals which is considered a menace to human beings or the livestock in the community where it occurs. Quarantines are established only after careful consideration and where it is deemed necessary for the protection of the community. In many cases dangerous diseases are handled in such a way that the nearest neighbors are not aware of the presence of the diseased animal. Fifty-seven thousand eight hundred and ten hogs were examined for evidence of cholera, of which 38,794 were vaccinated against the disease. The use of hog cholera serum has reduced the mortality in infected herds from 95 per cent. to 23 per cent.; an enormous saving to the hog owners of the State.

It also employs vaccination to prevent such diseases as anthrax and blackleg. The Board supervises the disinfection of premises where contagious diseases have occurred.

The Board looks after the registration and licensing of stallions in the State. Assistance is given in reference to verifying pedigrees, soundness, type, feeding and the general management of horses. A decided improvement in the type and breeding of horses stood for public service has been observed since this law went into effect. Many more pure-bred stallions have been registered each year. The proportion of nondescript stallions has been less each registration. In a number of cases it has been shown that unsound stallions and those claimed to be pure bred and registered, but not entitled to such honors, were being stood

for service as first-class horses. More breeders each year are seeking advice from the Board in reference to the care and management of livestock.

MEAT AND MILK HYGIENE.

There are ten Meat Hygiene Agents who visit slaughter houses, especially in rural districts. Considerable work in this line has been done in towns where no meat hygiene ordinances are in vogue. Since the Meat Hygiene Service was organized in 1907 these agents have examined 32,518 slaughter houses and meat markets. Four hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and sixty-nine animals were examined before slaughter, and 6,079 animals were quarantined for further examination. One hundred and ninety-four thousand and ninety-two carcasses of meat were examined and passed, and 5,063 carcasses and 23,376 organs were found diseased or otherwise unfit for food and were condemned. Four million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-eight pounds, or 2,423½ tons of meat and meat products were examined and passed, and 126,843 pounds, or 63¾ tons of meat and meat products were condemned and destroyed. Had there been no Meat Hygiene Agents on the lookout for diseased meat, much of that condemned would no doubt have been sold for food.

Previous to 1911 the Board did very little in reference to milk hygiene, except in its efforts to control tuberculosis. During the past two years an effort has been made to look after sanitary conditions on dairy farms, creameries, etc. Inspections have been made of about 52,000 dairies, of which about 5,000 were considered to be in a dangerously insanitary condition. These insanitary dairies are the cause of much unjust criticism on dairying in general, and are being followed up.

The Board desires to assist in every way possible those who are intelligently engaged in trying to improve the dairy breeds and all other species of domestic animals, and to produce healthier, better stock for those endeavoring to maintain sanitary dairies, creameries and slaughter houses.

PENROSE AND THE ARCHBOLD CHECK.

FALSE STATEMENTS CONCERNING CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION EXPENDED FOR COLONEL ROOSEVELT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the beginning of the campaign opponents of the Republican ticket have endeavored to influence political sentiment in the State by misrepresentation of the facts in connection with a contribution from John D. Archbold to the Republican State Committee in the campaign of 1904. The following editorial from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" is an accurate and truthful statement with reference to such a contribution:

"In 1904 John D. Archbold sent a check for $25,000 to Boies Penrose. A magazine without a conscience and a yellow newspaper or two deliberately manufactured, eight years later, out of that incident a base libel. Without the slightest regard for truth they labored in season and out to induce the people to believe that here was an underhand transaction between a United States Senator and one of the leading minds of the Standard Oil Company.

"That ugly falsehood was maliciously forged for political purposes in 1912. It is now in use in various parts of Pennsylvania in the anti-Penrose campaign.

"With the remark that the man who debases himself to the level where he can bring himself to resort to this sort of campaigning gives a most striking example of the depth of political depravity to which it is possible for a reckless partisan to sink, we shall pass on to the rapid annihilation of the lie.

"It is an easy task. For particulars and full corroboration of what we are about to say, see the testimony submitted in 1912 before a sub-committee of the United States Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The subject under inquiry was that of political contributions in general.

"In 1904 Theodore Roosevelt was the candidate of the Republican Party for President. In that campaign the Republican National Committee collected huge sums of money by way of political contributions. Corporation after corporation gave thousands upon thousands. The late E. H. Harriman raised a very large amount—'My dear Harriman,' as Roosevelt used to write to him. John D. Archbold, for the Standard, gave $125,000 in all.

"It had been the custom for national committees to help State committees. The chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania was Boies Penrose, then high in favor with Roosevelt. Chairman Penrose applied to the National Committee for funds. It was agreed with Mr. Archbold that out of the $125,000 he was to contribute, $25,000 should go to Pennsylvania for the Roosevelt campaign in this State.

"Now you have the whole story briefly told. Mr. Archbold sent his $25,000 to Chairman Penrose, it was receipted for by Penrose as chairman, and the money was used strictly for campaign purposes—for the benefit of Theodore Roosevelt.

"We have no good word to say for the custom under which corporations used to swell the treasuries of political committees. Suffice it to say that it was the custom of years. What is more, contributions were not as a rule confined to a single political party. They were made to the Democratic organization as well as to the Republican. In those days nothing much was thought of this easy method of raising campaign funds, for it had had the sanction of many a year.

"We have advanced since 1904, when the campaign chests of Mr. Roosevelt were largely filled with corporation money. Now such contributions are prohibited by law. But there was no law on the subject in the Roosevelt campaign, and the $25,000 sent by Mr. Archbold for the Roosevelt canvass in Pennsylvania had no special significance. It was the custom of the day, that was all.

"The attempt to connect Senator Penrose with any shady transaction through this campaign contribution is iniquitous in the extreme, for if there is a member of the Senate of the United

States whose record has been free from every suspicion of 'graft' or personal financial gain that member is Boies Penrose. His enemies have raked over the ground covered by his nearly eighteen years in the Senate, and this political contribution is the one thing that they have been able to twist into an unfavorable light. Unfortunately for them, sworn testimony before the Senate Committee stamps with the black letters of falsehood the output of their disreputable distortions.

"The enemies of Penrose may not agree with him in his views upon the protection of Pennsylvania industries and the necessity for keeping the mills open and men employed at good and growing wages, but not one of them can truthfully say that strict honesty has not marked every year of his long and conspicuous service.

"And by the way, 'lest we forget,' Chairman Penrose rolled up a majority of upwards of 500,000 in Pennsylvania in that year of 1904, and among the letters commending him for his great work was the following:

"'My dear Senator Penrose: Upon my word! Of all phenomenal returns, the Pennsylvania returns are most phenomenal. I congratulate you and cordially thank you. Faithfully yours,

"'THEODORE ROOSEVELT'."

SAFEGUARDS HEALTH OF PEOPLE.

WISE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION MAKES POSSIBLE WINNING FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE.

It has been said that, "The care of the public health is the first duty of the Statesman."

As a result of wise legislation by the Republican Party, Pennsylvania stands at the head of all other States in the Union in regard to her public health administration.

Under the direction of Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Commissioner, the Department of Health is waging a winning fight against disease. Many other States have modeled their laws upon those of Pennsylvania and have studied and copied the efficient methods of the State Department of Health.

In 1906 the Republican State Platform declared that, "modern science has demonstrated that consumption is a curable disease and that this great scourge of the human race, may, by resort to proper treatment and by education in the laws of health, be almost wiped out as the terror of mankind. It is the duty of the State to do its part toward this beneficent end and we hereby commit the Republican Party to the establishment and support of dispensaries, hospitals and sanatoriums for the treatment of the consumptive poor."

In fulfilling this promise to care for the sufferers from tuberculosis, three great Sanatoria have been erected; one in the east, one in the west and one in the central portion of the State.

THE SANATORIUM AT MONT ALTO.

The sanatorium at Mont Alto, in Franklin County, is the largest institution for the treatment of tuberculosis in the world. It has a capacity of 1,050 patients and from 1907 up to May 1st of this year 11,542 patients were treated. The sanatorium at Cresson, Cambria County, which was opened January 1, 1912,

handled during the first sixteen months 1,169 patients. The third sanatorium at Hamburg, in Berks County, will be opened in October and will have a capacity of 480 beds.

In addition to these sanatoria where the poor sufferers from tuberculosis receive every possible care and the most advantageous treatment which medical science can offer, the State Department of Health maintains 115 free dispensaries throughout the Commonwealth, to give free medical treatment to those sufferers from tuberculosis who cannot go to the sanatoria. Up to May 1, 1914, 68,180 tuberculous persons were examined and received the aid and attention of the dispensary physicians and nurses. In addition 18,589 persons were examined who were not found to have definite signs of the disease.

The work which the trained nurses and physicians of the dispensaries are doing throughout the State is of value. The nurses visit the homes of the patients, teach the families to guard against infection and help in many ways to improve the general welfare and better the living conditions of the sufferers and their families.

REDUCED DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The death rate from tuberculosis in this State has fallen from 150 to 121 per hundred thousand of population in eight years. This means a saving of 2,300 lives annually.

The tuberculosis work of the Department of Health is but one phase of its activities in the protection of the health of the people. Under its direction sewerage disposal works are being constructed, sources of stream pollution abated, filtration plants installed and sewerage systems built. Municipalities have been brought to realize the true economy of proper drainage and filtration and a supervision has been exercised over the public water supplies throughout the State which has proved wonderfully efficient.

In 1905 4,000 Pennsylvanians died annually from typhoid fever. At the end of 1912 this death rate had been reduced 67½ per cent., thus saving 2,600 lives annually, to say nothing of thousands of cases of illness from this dread disease.

Another one of the important works of the Department of Health has been the free distribution of diphtheria antitoxin to the indigent. Diphtheria is essentially a disease of childhood and without the administration of antitoxin its mortality is exceptionally high, averaging over 40 per cent. When this great specific is administered sufficiently early its beneficial effects are practically infallible.

ANTITOXIN FOR DIPHTHERIA.

During the seven years the department has distributed antitoxin for the treatment of 57,149 diphtheria sufferers. Of these 52,871 were cured. In addition 46,162 persons who had been exposed to diphtheria were treated for immunization.

The department has established 661 stations for the distribution of free antitoxin, thus placing it within the reach of every citizen in the commonwealth who is unable to bear the expense. In addition to the distribution of diphtheria antitoxin there is in each county a station from which tetanus antitoxin can be obtained.

Among other important work the Department of Health makes medical inspection yearly of some 400,000 pupils in the fourth-class school districts throughout the State. In addition to this work a sanitary inspection is made of the school buildings to insure proper sanitary surroundings for the pupils.

A laboratory is maintained by the department which assists private physicians to correctly diagnose their cases, thus giving practitioners even in the rural districts the same facilities as those in the larger cities.

If the death rate which prevailed in 1906 had continued for the ensuing seven years 60,690 more deaths would have resulted. It is not a pleasant task to endeavor to calculate the value of human life in dollars and cents. Statisticians and political economists who strive to reduce everything to figures, give $1,700 as the minimum value of human life, all ages being taken into consideration. Calculate the saving in dollars and cents with the even number of 60,000 lives and you will see a saving amounting to $102,000,000.

PROMPT RELIEF FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS.

There is on the average ten cases of sickness to every death, so that in addition to a saving of 60,000 lives, more than one-half a million cases of illness have been prevented and this too means a saving of millions of dollars in loss of earning capacity and expenses incidental to illness.

Great as has been the economic gain from the campaign for the improvement of the public health which has been carried on, it is scarcely to be compared with the enormous saving of misery and sorrow which is the inevitable accompaniment of sickness and death.

When the glaring headlines announced that a dam in Austin, Potter County, had given away and the roaring flood had swept the town wholly out of existence, millions of Pennsylvanians read the story of death and disaster and the older generation vividly recalled the frightful calamity at Johnstown.

Among the first dispatches received from the stricken district was reported that the officers of the State Department of Health with their chief in command, had arrived upon the scene of disaster almost before the flood had subsided and from the subsequent stories which found their way to the sympathetic world from that devastated little valley in Potter County, there was woven the tale of the labors of the doctors, nurses and engineers who struggled to relieve the survivors.

PROTECTS HEALTH OF VETERANS AT GETTYSBURG.

How the commissary was organized which supplied the food and made an equitable distribution of the contributions which poured in for the relief of the sufferers. How an army of working men was secured and organized that the thousands of tons of debris which choked the valley might be turned over stick by stick to recover the dead. How the water works system was reinstalled, bridges built and sanitary measures taken which prevented pestilence following upon the footsteps of the flood,

is all briefly and concisely set forth in the reports of the State Department of Health. But what is not there written is the fact that the people of Pennsylvania realized for perhaps the first time, that there was within their borders an organized force which stood ready at a moment's notice to step in when overwhelming calamity might paralyze or wipe out the local agencies charged with the protection of the public health and safety.

When the plans were being perfected for the great celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and it became evident that tens of thousands of visitors to the historic field must be cared for and protected during the period in which they were to be the guests of the Commonwealth, Governor Tener, who had personally inspected the relief work at Austin, requested State Commissioner of Health, Samuel G. Dixon, to make a survey of the situation and take such steps as he deemed necessary to protect the health and well-being of the State's guests and citizens.

The historic occasion, which was without parallel in the patriotic annals of our country, was concluded unmarred by a high mortality, as has been widely predicted. The sanitary provisions and hospital facilities provided and the perfect working of the system for the care of the veterans and their visitors resulted in proving the great value of a trained and efficient force of public health workers, who could be called upon when the welfare of the public demanded.

PURIFICATION OF STATE WATER SUPPLIES.

These two occasions which demonstrated to the general public the efficiency of the organization which the General Assembly had created to conserve and protect the health of the people of the Commonwealth, were, after all, less indicative of the successful organization than was the fact that the mortality rate for the entire State had been reduced from 16 to 14 per thousand inhabitants during the eight years since the organization of the Department.

One of the most important activities of the Department of Health has been the purification of the water-ways of the State. It is impossible in so brief a space to tell of the enormous work which has been shown along these lines by the Department since its creation. The interesting and vital thing is that through its efforts the revolting practice of turning the water-ways of the State into gigantic sewers has been halted, and as a result of the labors Pennsylvania, which was formerly typhoid ridden, has been freed from the enormous burden resulting from the deaths and illness due to this disease.

As a result of seven years' work to rectify the conditions that existed in 1905, typhoid fever has been reduced 67 per cent. in Pennsylvania and in that time the annual death rate has fallen from 4,000 to a trifle over 1,000. Nine years ago when Dr. Dixon first began his work as Commissioner of Health, the annual death rate was 16 per thousand. In 1912 it was 14 per thousand. If the death rate of 1906 had prevailed during the entire seven years there would have been 51,000 more deaths in Pennsylvania than have occurred, nor is this all, for at the lowest calculation there have been ten cases of illness to every death and thus 510,000 cases of illness have been prevented. Estimating the value of human life at the lowest figures which our students of economics have set this would mean a saving of $76,500,000 and probably as much again due to loss of wages and the expense accompanying illness. Then, after all, what does this enormous total amount to when compared to the gigantic saving of misery? It is not to be wondered at that Pennsylvania points with pride to the splendid organization which is continually on guard to protect the health and save the lives of her citizens. The work which has been accomplished is conservation of the highest order, for as a great statesmen has said: "The primary wealth of a State is the health of its people."

Courtesy of Harrisburg "Telegraph."

Hit by Democratic Tariff

DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN AND OUT.

CAMPAIGN PLEDGES IGNORED BY WILSON ADMINISTRATION. A RECORD OF INCONSISTENCY.

An interesting analysis of Democratic inconsistency was brought before the House at Washington by Representative Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio. Tabulated it is as follows:

DIVORCEMENT OF BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

Democrats Out.	Democrats In.
Pledge themselves to separate business from politics.	Federal Reserve Board appointed by President Wilson, with Warburg, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., at its head is in almost continuous sittings with the New York Bankers in the formation of a pool to care for the gold.
Democrats Out.	Democrats In.
Declared J. Pierpont Morgan the evil spirit of the money power.	President Wilson invites Morgan to confer with him at the White House.
Democrats Out.	Democrats In.
Denounce Standard Oil Company and U. S. Steel Corporation as leading culprits in money corporations.	Enact a law for Federal insurance of private shipping of the Standard Oil Company and U. S. Steel Corporation.
Democrats declare them criminal.	Democrats insure them against loss.

MERCHANT MARINE.

Democrats Out.	Democrats In.
Oppose Government assistance in the rebuilding in Merchant Marine.	Administration lends American flag to Standard Oil Company and U. S. Steel Corporation and United Fruit Company, owning 20 vessels, foreign built and foreign operated.
Democrats inveigh against these corporations.	Democrats lend our flag.

PANAMA CANAL.

Democrats Out.	Democrats In.
Demand free tolls for American ships.	Denounce free tolls for American ships and repeal free tolls law.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Democrats Out.	Democrats In.
Denounce Aldrich bill as a product of Wall Street and characterize the Vreeland provision as the acme of stupidity.	Democratic Currency Bill written by the editor of the Wall Street Journal. Law finally passed incorporates most of the features of the Aldrich bill. Later, Democrats resorted to the Vreeland measure to avert a financial panic.
Democrats denounce Republican financial policy.	Democrats embrace Republican financial policy.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Democrats Out.	Democrats In.
In time of Republican prosperity, Woodrow Wilson declared prosperity was limited to the big organizations.	When the Democratic tariff law paralyzes business, Woodrow Wilson said the paralysis was not real but merely "psychological."

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Democrats Out.	Democrats In.
Declared tariff was the cause of the high cost of living and said revision would reduce it.	Revised the tariff, and the cost of living is going higher and higher.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Democrats Out.	Democrats In.
Pledge themselves for economy and charge Republicans with extravagance.	Expenditures authorized and proposed by the Democratic Administration this year exceed the expenditures of the corresponding year of the last Republican Administration by over $100,000,000.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Democrats Out.	Democrats In.
Declared that merit and ability should be the rule of their appointments.	Appropriates nearly $4,000,000 to the spoils system.

EFFICIENCY.

Democrats Out.	Democrats In.
Declared Republican Administration inefficient.	Have had to call in Republican experts to disentagle accounts in the Treasury Department.

WAR VETERANS.

Democrats Out.	Democrats In.
Pledge themselves to a generous pension policy.	Dismiss and demote veterans from Washington departments without cause.

WATERWAYS.

Democrats Out.	Democrats In.
Declared favoring a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our inland waterways with economy and efficiency.	Try to force through a "pork barrel" Rivers and Harbors measure, carrying an appropriation of 53 million of dollars.

RULE OF THE PEOPLE.

Democrats Out.	Democrats In.
Demanded a return to the "rule of the people."	During their brief control of the House of Representatives, Democrats bring in 52 "gag rules" forcing their measure through and shutting off debate.

WAR TAXES UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

BURDEN THE PEOPLE MUST BEAR AS A RESULT OF MISMANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

As a result of Democratic mismanagement of National affairs the people of the United States, for the first time in the history of this country, must bear the burden of war taxes in time of peace. For the purpose of bolstering up a wretched revenue policy of near free trade the country must submit to direct taxes. The Wilson administration by this means must raise one hundred million dollars additional for the Federal treasury.

Before the European war broke out we were importing on every business day goods to the value of $1,000,000 more than on the corresponding period of a year ago. That meant $1,000,000 taken from the industries of the United States and extensive loss of employment. In addition, our exports had fallen off to an alarming degree. But that wasn't all. The imported stuff was coming in either free of duty or at such low rates that the revenue was seriously affected. Even without the war there would have had to be taxes under such conditions.

The war began about the first of August. There has been a falling off of imports since then of course, but not to the extent that would have rendered taxes necessary under the old schedules. The free list has been greatly extended. The cuts in duties have been severe. Under this free list and under these cuts there is a loss of revenue for the month of August of about $10,000,000. But had there been no theorizing with the tariff, the imports would have yielded sufficient income to have made a resort to direct taxation unnecessary.

FREE TRADE AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

A blind tariff policy and a mania for wasting money by the millions have brought the country to the condition where the Democratic Congress must adopt a new revenue bill.

It was suggested that much of the needed amount might be had by a 3 per cent. tax on freight rates. The Southern statesmen who are in the saddle at Washington had agreed upon this plan when there arose such a protest from the agricultural interests that a halt had to be called. The tax meant a direct addition to the price of food. And so the Democratic leaders evolved a scheme that is strong only in the lack of common sense. They have taxed about everything in sight—life insurance, concerts, theaters, museums, promissory notes, telephone messages, certificates of deposit, mortgages, money orders, the stock brokers who are out of business because the Exchanges are all closed—they have taxed everything under the sun that came into their heads. The one legitimate tax is that on pawnbrokers. The pawnbrokers can stand it, since they are the people who are really doing good business.

Taxes, taxes, taxes on everything and all because of a deadly tariff policy and an extravagant Congress.

And the President asks the people to indorse this policy!

It is for the people to say at the November election whether they are satisfied with near-free trade, demoralized industry and $100,000,000 increased taxes or whether they will return to Republican principles and policies. The issue is plain and it has been fixed definitely by the President himself.

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION AND DIRECT TAXES.

When on September 25 the Democratic war tax measure came before the House, Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, the Republican leader, addressing the House in part, said:

While our people are burdened with industrial depression and financial fears, largely resultant from a wrong economic tariff policy and dangerous provisions threatening to business and

business men and doubts and uncertainty growing out of the new banking and currency law, it is not the time to add unnecessary burdens in the form of increased taxes. [Applause on the Republican side.]

If the people will restore the Republican party to majority in this House, we promise the country that we will keep the expenditures of the Government down, avoid extravagant appropriations, and do away with the necessity for increased internal-revenue taxes. [Applause on the Republican side.] We will let the people use the money which they have to carry on business instead of paying new taxes. We will decrease the importations of articles which might better be made in this country and increase the exportation of manfactured articles made here. We will give the country renewed confidence, as we did in 1897. [Applause on the Republican side.] We will start up the mills, give labor employment, give capital proper rewards, give people confidence to go into business, give banks confidence to loan money, restore financial credit, and add to prosperity, and all without levying the unnecessary and exasperating stamp taxes. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Speaker, the country is tired of the Democratic assaults on our prosperity.

We are again reminded by existing conditions of the injury caused by the Democratic administration from 1893 to 1897.

The Democrats have now again enacted tariff legislation against the interests of our own industries and favoring those of foreign countries. They have reduced the output and opportunities of our domestic mills and increased the importation of the products of foreign mills. Labor is idle, capital is distressed.

INCREASED CANADIAN IMPORTS.

For the 12 months ending April 30 last we increased our importations from Canada by $32,000,000, while during the same period we decreased our exports to Canada by $39,000,000. That was the result of a Democratic tariff and administration.

In July last, before the war abroad began, we imported $5,538,344 more than we exported—that was under the Democratic tariff—while in July a year ago we exported $21,929,008 more than we imported—that was under the Republican tariff.

The inevitable result of such a policy has been business depression and idle men looking for work.

Nearly a year ago the Democratic Congress enacted a new currency and banking law, in which the good things were taken from the Aldrich plan, but which included so many bad and doubtful provisions that the President, who insisted a year ago upon its speedy passage, has been afraid for months to put it into active and actual operation.

A war abroad is given as the excuse for the present dangerous financial condition in the country, but we would have had no really serious condition if we had had Republican policies and Republican confidence. Fear of the Democrats and their continued assaults on business and the resullts of their inefficient and almost imbecile legislation and management has well-nigh paralyzed the active force, of our land.

We are told now that instead of practicing governmental economy we must increase the taxes to be paid by the people. The present Democratic administration and Democratic Congress have been grossly extravagant. The appropriations and expenditures are greater than ever before, but the President, instead of enforcing economy, asks for more taxes.

IDLE MILLS AND HUNGRY WORKMEN.

Let us stop the extravagant expenditure of the public money and we can get along very well, for a time at least, without increased taxation, and if we properly tax the goods coming from abroad and competing with our home production we will not need to add to our home taxation.

To the idle mills and idle workmen crying for relief the President, instead of bread, offers increased taxation.

The Democratic administration is now proposing to grant

financial relief by wild inflation of the currency. Gold is now practically at a premium. Inflation may give temporary exhilaration, but its logical effect is disaster and a demand for more inflation.

The value of the money in circulation and with which wages are paid must be maintained if our efforts will do so. We must, without yielding our honor, keep out of the European war. There is no partisanship in that, but we are in constant danger through the blundering legislation demanded by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

But the war has proved a "white hope" for the Democrats. They are almost glad it happened. They think it will divert attention from their misdoings. But the people should remember that the troubles were upon us before the war began. We were suffering from Democratic times prior to the end of July.

Not only had our business suffered at home, but this administration had ceased to give any protection to our business abroad. Americans, with their enterprises and capital, had been driven out of Mexico by the bandits there without the slightest protest of our Government.

INCOMPETENCE OF DEMOCRACY.

This country has a great opportunity at present.

The other great commercial nations are at war with each other.

We have the chance of an age.

We should encourage, by proper protection, new factories here to produce dyestuffs, drugs, chemicals, silks, cotton, woolens, and so forth, and make ourselves independent of the foreign producer. We should reserve our home markets for our own producers.

Then, we should take the threatening hands of the Government off legitimate capital, business, and enterprise and tell our citizens to go out and get the commerce of the world. They can and will do it if the Government will quit hampering them

with threats, with prosecutions, with Clayton antitrust bills, and with the constant efforts to repress enterprise.

But our people will only capture the world's markets in the effort to get rich. We should encourage men to try to get rich, to go after the business, to seek trade in other countries, to make money out of these foreign possibilities. Fighting in battle is not a pink-tea affair, neither is fighting for business. Both try men's souls. But let us quit kicking the heroes who win, and who win because they overcome obstacles. Let us take the restraining hand of government off proper business enterprise and tell our people to go out and get the trade and that we will bless them for it instead of awarding threats of penitentiary sentences.

The Democratic party has shown that it does not know how to reduce the cost of living, though it has reduced the means of earning a living.

Mr. Speaker, you Democrats are good people, but you do not know how to run the country. [Prolonged applause on the Republican side.]

STIRRING APPEAL TO FARMERS.

LEADER IN GRANGE MOVEMENT URGES RURAL VOTERS TO SUPPORT REPUBLICAN PARTY.

H. J. Bachelder, Past Master of the National Grange, one of the foremost exponents of agriculture in the United States, and former Governor of New Hampshire, spoke to several thousand persons at the Farmers' Picnic at Lentz's Grove, in Dauphin County. Mr. Bachelder took a view diametrically opposed to that of "Farmer" Creasy, the Pennsylvania Granger, who is also the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and who has been urging the farmers to vote the Democratic ticket this fall.

Mr. Bachelder made it very plain that the only hope for better things for the farmer lies in supporting the ticket of the Republican party, and he gave the strongest of reasons for his views. He said in part:

"I am glad to have this opportunity to appeal in Pennsylvania for Republican unity and Republican success. Such unity and success were never more needed than now. We have had a severe experience all over the country, and as a result of it the people of the country, the farmers, the producers of all sorts of commodities, and the consumers likewise, realize that our great need is the restoration of Republican control at Washington.

"The election in Pennsylvania this year is of national importance to the farmers. It is of importance to the farmers of every State, and of course of even more importance to the farmers of Pennsylvania. This is because Pennsylvania will elect a United States Senator this year, and because the man chosen by popular vote at the primaries to be the candidate of the Republican party for this high office, and whose name will be before all the voters at the popular election in November, is a man who both in himself and by virtue of the leadership he has won has served the

farmers of the whole United States, as well as those of Pennsylvania, with the most devoted and valuable service, and who at this time, both because of his rare personal ability and the powerful influence he has acquired, stands alert and thoroughly equipped to render to the American farmer in the months to come the greatest service of which they now stand in need.

"Senator Boies Penrose is to-day the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate. This committee is the leading committee of the Senate. It is the committee to which are referred all tariff and revenue matters, and the most important questions of national public policy that come before the Senate. He reached this position as a result of effective service on this committee during many years. The leadership on this committee which he holds can be won only by such faithful and continued service. There is no other way. This leadership is determined by seniority, and this means the steady, continuous service of years until the top is reached.

PENROSE AS A LEADER.

"Senator Penrose has reached this position by such service, and his service on this committee has been distinguished by hard work and great ability, as his colleagues and associates know. And this leadership which he has fairly won makes him the Republican leader of the Senate to-day. This is his position now when he comes before the voters of his State for re-election. This is why his candidacy—his election—is of national importance. He is the leader of the Republican party in Congress now. He is, therefore, the national leader of the Republican party this year, for the national work of the party this year is entirely in the legislative field. It has to do solely with the present and proposed work of Congress, for it will be two years hence before we can make any contest involving the national administration, that is, the Presidency and the entire executive department of our National Government.

"Pennsylvania has no one else who if elected to the Senate

at this time, could possibly become a leader there before the lapse of many years, either of the Republican party or of any other party. As to the Democratic candidate who is opposing Senator Penrose, I shall not say anything about his free trade principles and practices, but, notwithstanding his principles, which have never been understood to be the principles of Pennsylvania, if a political miracle should happen and he should be elected to the Senate he would have to go through many years of service before he could acquire influence and leadership. The political miracle of electing a free trade Senator from Pennsylvania would have to be repeated over and over again to enable him to become a Senatorial leader. As to the candidate of the Washington or Progressive party, his situation is even worse, for the third party he represents is disintegrating so rapidly that to elect him would be to have Pennsylvania standing practically alone in the Senate and a negligible quantity.

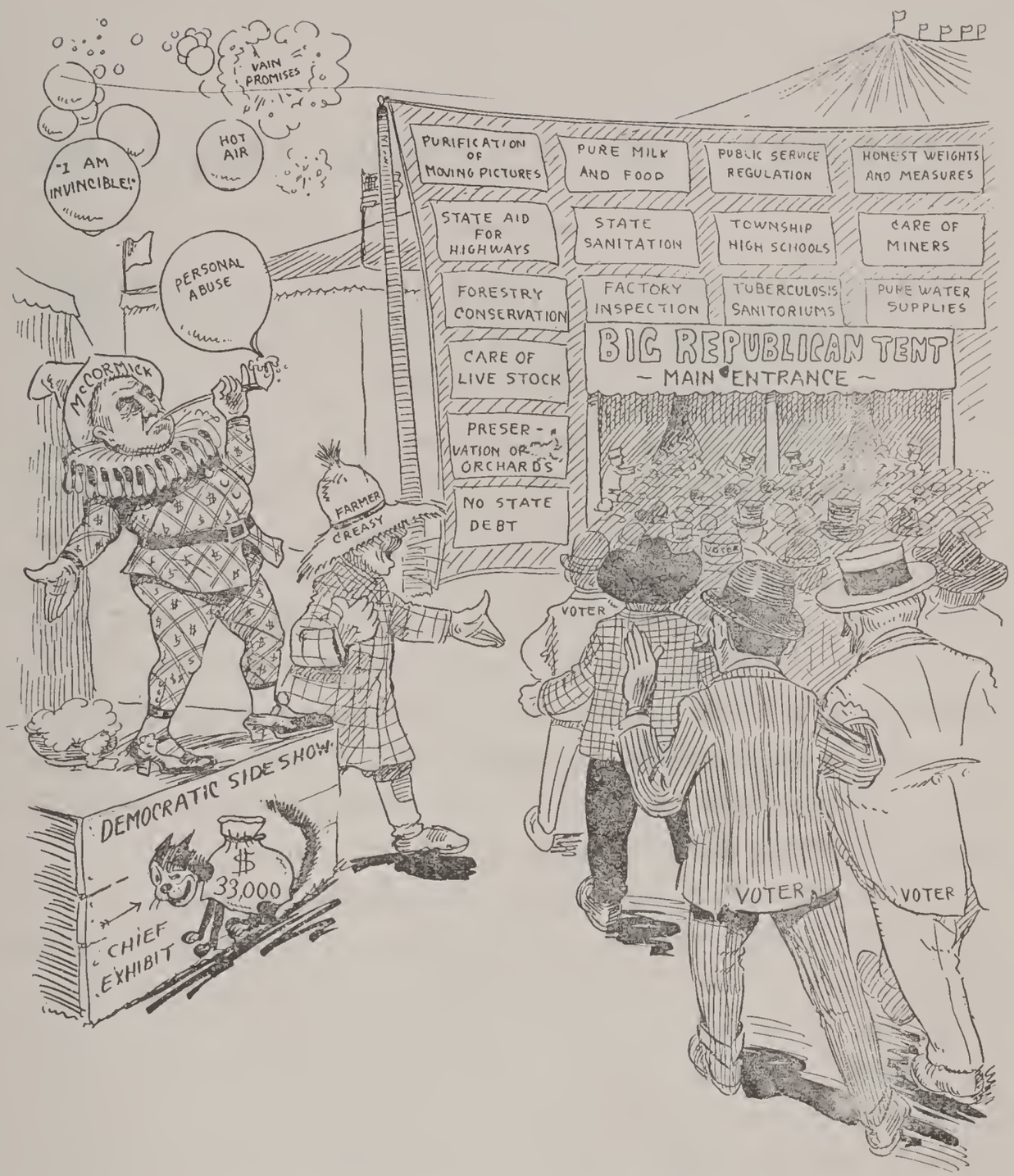
HIS KNOWLEDGE OF PENROSE.

"It is fundamentally because of this great Republican national necessity for the re-election of Senator Penrose that I feel it my duty to come into Pennsylvania and speak as a farmer to farmers on this subject. I feel keenly that the welfare of our farming interests requires the re-establishment of the Republican protective policy, of which Senator Penrose is the greatest national champion. And I have an especial personal satisfaction in being able to speak in behalf of Senator Penrose, because I have had personal knowledge and experience of his devotion to his work in Washington, of his great ability and resourcefulness, of his fidelity in every way to the protective principles and the other accepted Republican principles, and to his particular and friendly interest in every matter that relates to the welfare of the American farmers.

"It was my good fortune to be for a number of years the Master of the National Grange, and as such the chairman of the Legislative Committee of that great organization.

"I found that under the most difficult and trying circumstances, when the greatest possible pressure was being directed against agricultural interests, Senator Penrose insisted on securing for the farmers a thorough hearing of all the matters they desired to present in their behalf, and that he insisted on defeating where he could—and deferring to the utmost where he could not defeat—all measures that were opposed by the farmers. I found that he always did all he could to advance the measures that the farmers favored. I know that the farmers of Pennsylvania and the rest of the country owe a great deal to him for services rendered constantly and cheerfully to farming interests. He has always favored and labored for ample protection to agricultural products. As he has done all he could for the American farmers and for the Republican party as a whole, I feel that I ought to do everything in my power to urge the people of Pennsylvania to return him by a large majority to that place in the United States Senate which he has made such a great national force for the credit and welfare of his State."

Mr. Bachelder then pointed out how Democratic free trade had hurt the farmer by bringing Australian butter, Chinese eggs, Argentine corn and other foreign products to the United States to be sold here in competition with those of the American farmer. The effect of this has been to the United States an increase in the foodstuffs imported of $73,000,000, which, though it has hurt the farmers, has not decreased the high cost of living to the consumer.



Courtesy of Harrisburg "Telegraph."

Big Show the Magnet

SCHOOLS FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS UNDER REPUBLICAN CONTROL FOR EDUCATION OF VETERANS' CHILDREN.

On Thanksgiving morning, 1863, two children, who had been made orphans by the Civil War, called at the Executive Mansion in Harrisburg and asked the great Republican War Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, for bread. This incident is said to have furnished the inspiration which led to the establishment of Pennsylvania's splendid system of Soldiers' Orphan Schools. To the efficiency and value of this educational system many thousands of widows and orphans throughout this Commonwealth cheerfully will bear testimony. It was established and has been maintained under the direction of the Republican party.

At one time there were forty-two schools, in which were located the orphan children of the veterans of the War of the Rebellion, who were killed in battle or who died from disease since the war, and the children of soldiers, who were unable to educate, maintain and clothe them as all children of men who took part in that great struggle should be educated and maintained. Nearly 20,000 children have been admitted to these schools.

Since 1889 a commission has had charge of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools. It consists of the Governor, three members of the House of Representatives, two members of the State Senate, and five members of the Grand Army of the Republic, recommended by the Department Commander to the Governor for appointment every two years.

PROTECTION OF THE STATE.

No other State has equalled Pennsylvania in the protection and care of children of soldiers of the Rebellion and the Spanish-American War. These children have been prepared to meet the battle of life. In later years they are found occupying honorable positions in the judiciary of the State and honorable members of the bar, editors of newspapers, legislators, in the pulpits of the churches, officers in the Army and Navy, and merchants, and hundreds of them filling prominent places in the mechanical industries and on the railroads. In fact, an enumeration of these pupils, graduates of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, would more than occupy the entire space given to this volume.

The conduct of the Soldiers' Orphan School system is a tribute to the able management of the party in power in Pennsylvania. Those who are most closely identified with that system who have met with the pupils throughout the State and country, and who are familiar with the benefits they have derived from that educational system, speak in the highest praise of the efficient manner in which it has been administered.

FOSTERED BY REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Commissioners of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools regard the pupils as their special wards as they themselves wore the blue and, therefore, have a genuine sympathy for the orphans of their former comrades. The great industrial school under their charge has many pupils enrolled. Thus, these children are not only educated in the schoolroom, but also are instructed in the industrial department, in order that when they go out into the world they will be equipped to support themselves. During every Republican administration since the Civil War the Republican party earnestly and successfully has endeavored to properly provide adequate educational facilities for the children of the men whom this State sent forth to fight the battles of the Republic.

COMMENTS OF THE STATE PRESS.

ISSUES AND IMPORTANCE OF CAMPAIGN DISCUSSED BY MEN CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE.

The nomination of Boies Penrose for United States Senator, Martin G. Brumbaugh for Governor, and their associates on the Republican ticket has the enthusiastic approval of the Republican press of Pennsylvania. No other class of men stands so close to the people as the editors of "out-of-town" newspapers. Invariably they are intimately identified with the interests of their several communities and are qualified to speak for them with more fidelity and intelligence than other persons. For this reason the utterances of a large number of such editors upon the issues of the campaign are presented in this text book. Many others full of commendation for the Republican ticket and loyalty to Republican principles, which it had been intended to include, are omitted only because of considerations of space. The following extracts have been selected from the editorial matter in hand, with a view to making the showing as representative in point of geological distribution as possible:

ONLY STATE FREE OF DEBT.

From the McConnellsburg "Republican."

According to the figures of the United States Census Bureau, Pennsylvania is the only State in the Union free of debt. In only a small number of the States is the record of Pennsylvania in this respect approached, and some of the Commonwealths of the Nation have a per capita debt exceeding that of the United States, $1,059.

It has been the constant charge of the Democrats of this State that under Republican management there has been constant waste

of the public money and extravagance beyond measure. Not long since it was seriously asserted by one ardent, but woefully ignorant, Democratic writer that Pennsylvania was actually on the verge of bankruptcy, and that certain well-known men of the State were being considered as possible receivers. Of course, this was absurd on the face of it, but it shows the length to which these detractors of the great empire of Pennsylvania will go in their efforts to malign those who have been in charge of the affairs of its government.

The truth of the matter is that Pennsylvania, as the census record shows, has been and is one of the most carefully managed States in the Union. Not only have those who have been in charge of its finances been so careful in their expenditures as to constantly leave at the close of every administration a handsome surplus in the treasury, but they have so arranged matters that the burden of our taxes falls largely upon the great corporations that play so prominent a part in the life of the Commonwealth. In this way not only are our own people relieved largely from the payment of State taxes, but consumers of many another State in which our manufactured products are sold are made to contribute their share through corporation taxes to our prosperity.

It may not be, however, that this freedom from State debt is a virtue entirely. For instance, we are in sore need of extensive road improvements. It is well nigh impossible for the Legislature to appropriate sufficient money out of the general revenue without restricting expenditure elsewhere, to provide sufficient money to carry out the program that the State Highway Department believes to be necessary for the proper development of our highways. There is no question that the taxpayers made a serious mistake when they turned down the road loan a year ago. They were misled by the same falsifying trouble makers who have been telling them that the State is in a bad shape financially, and the figures presented by the United States Census Bureau are bound to disillusionize those who have been accepting these lies as facts.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

From the Huntingdon "Globe."

The Progressive party contnues to plav the role of a vanishing army. One by one its former strongholds are surrendering.

This fact is appreciated by the country. Each day brings further evidence and proof of the trend of things. In North Dakota the Progressive party has just failed to nominate a State ticket, because it fell short of the number of votes necessary to secure a place on the official ballot. To nominate a candidate it was necessary to have at least twenty-five per cent. of the vote cast for its candidate at the last previous election. The North Dakota Progressives could only get votes to the number of two thousand. So they were ruled out. Yet in the election of 1912 the vote cast for Roosevelt was twenty-seven thousand.

Minnesota is one of the States that at the last Presidential election cast its electoral vote for the Progressive nominee. The Roosevelt vote of that year was over one hundred and twenty-five thousand. The facts in these two cases speak loudly for themselves, and they are typical of the conditions all the country over.

One of the great Progressive strongholds has been the State of Massachusetts. Local conditions there, and a leader of ability and possessed of large financial resources, have made it a fertile soil for the growth of the Progressive party. Last fall the party was so strong in its leadership that the Progressive candidate for Governor received more votes than did the Republican. This fact was at once hailed with great glee by the Progressive leaders of the country as a measure of the party's strength, when in reality it was an expression of confidence in the integrity and business ability of the nominee.

So excellent was the showing that Mr. Bird made in his campaign last year that it has been the confident Progressive boast that this fall he would be elected Governor. Mr. Bird himself had this same idea. But recently he has been looking over the situation, and testing the current of thought in the State. The result of this inquiry is that he now announces that he will not

accept the Progressive nomination for Governor, and refuses under any circumstances to be the standard bearer this year.

The decision of Mr. Bird means also that there is to be Republican success in Pennsylvania. In many respects the two States are identical in their interests and in their sentiments. Both are manufacturing communities and have been hard hit by the tariff; both are vitally concerned in the program to handicap legitimate business; both contain a large farmer vote, which will not stand for free trade in the products of the farm. The sentiment that the Massachusetts Progressive found to exist in his State, so strong that it took from him all inclination to be a candidate on a Progressive ticket this fall, exists in the same form and to the same extent in Pennsylvania. The handwriting is large upon the wall, and only the blind can fail to read it.

REPUBLICAN TICKET WORTHY OF SUPPORT.

From the West Chester "Village Record."

The Republican party and its managers need not apologize to the great mass of voters of this State for the men nominated for the high offices to be filled next November. The ticket is made up of good, clean men, able in every way to fill the offices to which they have been nominated. Nothing is needed to give a better illustration of the great confidence the people of this State have in United States Senator Boies Penrose, to represent us at Washington, than the splendid vote he received at the primary election. The figures even went beyond what the Senator himself and his close friends had hoped for. It was a magnificent tribute to the ability of the senior Senator, and it is the duty of every citizen of the State who desired to see the welfare of our people protected to vote for him at the November election. Previous to this campaign there were many voters who never had the opportunity of seeing or hearing the genial Senator, and his success was attributed to his visits over the State, as much as any one thing connected with his campaign. Much of the bitterness expressed previous to

his State-wide tour in his own interest was due to the fact that the people did not know what an able man Senator Penrose is.

Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, as the candidate for Governor, brings into the campaign a man who is in every way fitted for the high position as our Chief Executive. The influences that have been trying to disrupt the Republican party for some time can say nothing against his character or his ability. There will be no excuse for any Republican leaving his party because Dr. Brumbaugh's name appears on the ticket.

The same tribute can be paid Hon. Frank B. McClain, of Lancaster, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Henry Houck, our good old German friend from Lebanon, who has successfully filled the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs for a number of years. As to our candidates for the places on the Supreme and Superior Court benches, their high devotion to their duties as Judges in their respective counties makes them eminently fit and above criticism.

The ticket is a strong one, and with the large number of Republican voters enrolled, and the great number who will come back into the party at the September registration, the party majorities in November should be the largest given any candidate in the State for a long time. The people are surely tired of Democratic domination, and even the great Democratic leader, A. Mitchell Palmer, will find it a hard task to attract voters away from the Republican fold this year. The small vote cast for the Washington party candidate is sufficient proof that Republicans are not going to be misled by any so-called reformers coming into this State, to serve no other purpose than to destroy the regular Republican organization. These people accomplished nothing in the last Presidential election but the selection of Democrats to office, instead of good Republicans, and the same thing will not happen again in Pennsylvania, at least for many years, certainly not this year with the splendid ticket the party presents to the well-thinking people of this State for their suffrage in November.

G. O. P. THE REAL REMEDY.

From the York "Dispatch."

Two things will not be denied by any one familiar with trade conditions in this country within recent years. The first is that the election of President Wilson found the country fairly prosperous and employment for labor at good wages better than it ever was before in times of peace. The other is that exactly opposite conditions prevail now. Business is not good and employment is scarce. Men may and do differ as to the cause of this, but the fact is indisputable.

President Wilson says the tariff bill he insisted on passing through Congress virtually establishing free trade has not hurt the business of the country. Also, he claims the stringent anti-trust legislation he is using all the powers of his office to put on the statute books of the country will not unfavorably affect business. On the contrary, he claims intensive government regulation will emancipate business and take from corporations and other large concerns the power to place smaller rivals in business at a disadvantage. He calls it the New Freedom.

On every side there is abundant evidence that the vast majority of the business men of the country disagree with the President. He is not and never was a business man, yet he sets up his judgment, particularly in the so-called anti-trust regulation legislation now pending in Congress, against at least a very great majority of those actually engaged in the business which employs in various capacities the millions of our industrial republic.

It is the certain hurt without compensating advantage already inflicted by opening the gates for the importation of the products of cheap labor and the uncertainty as to the outcome of the purely experimental financial and business regulating legislation that has caused employers of labor and business men generally to hesitate. Mills have been reduced to half time or closed altogether temporarily, and bank credits everywhere are being tightened because it is not possible to know in advance what vagaries may grow out of the so-called "New Freedom."

Wage earners are the first and worst sufferers. But the ill conditions spread very rapidly until soon the cry of distress becomes well nigh universal. It is only when those who earn from $10 to $25 and $30 a week are generally employed that times are good for everybody. They have to spend to live and educate their families all or the greater part of what they receive, so that a vast volume of money is in circulation. When they are out of employment they must still live, and so they seek credit on all sides. The small business man can no longer do a cash business, women and men expend less for clothing and other necessaries, while the banks have to extend credits or see their customers go into bankruptcy. These very conditions exist.

President Wilson in his college professorial way says it is psychological—meaning the unfavorable conditions result from a state of mind which influences employers and capitalists rather than from facts which warrant their hesitancy and withholding from entering on new enterprises.

Whatever the cause the remedy is not far to find. It is just plain Republicanism and an honest and open-hearted support by the plain people of the party that has always stood for American institutions. It is the party that gave humanity Abraham Lincoln and made government of the people by the people for the people possible. When it sought to abolish black slavery the monopolistic monarchical governments of the world were quick to proclaim government by the people was impossible, that it was an experiment which would go to pieces with the first internecine trouble, that only God's anointed—meaning hereditary kings and princes —could rule with safety. The Republican party disproved the monarchical theory. And the spirit burns in it yet that established out of the stress and storm of war the only real people's government the world has ever seen.

If the plain people of this country would restore it to prosperity and put it back on a basis of respect for American traditions, they will give their full support to the Republican party, and give it so overwhelmingly an end will be made, during the present generation at least, of the application of imported

socialistic schemes to the machinery of popular representative government under which our great industrial republic has so gloriously prospered in the past. The simple way out of all our present difficulties, most of which have been artificially produced, is to vote the Republican ticket and keep voting it until the leaders who through personal ambition or the hope of incorporating foreign socialistic notions in our government are forced to a knowledge of the fact home ways are best and the only ways that will satisfy the American people.

BACK TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the Pottsville "Miners' Journal."

The political drift of the hour is "back to the Republican party."

The organization which Mr. Roosevelt split wide open in 1912 and sent down to defeat can be rebuilded stronger and better than ever before.

That rebuilding is in progress to-day, Hundreds and hundreds of men are coming back to the fold. They followed new prophets for awhile; they prated of idealism and then drained the cups of disillusion to the bitter dregs.

They are coming back to the Republican party because they realize that while there may be considerable to be desired in it yet its condition is such that it can easily be made stronger in composition and stronger in reflecting the true patriotism and love of country of those who have abided by its principles, some of them since the days of the sainted Lincoln.

The Republican party is strong enough and big enough to correct its own defects. It can bring, and is bringing, about reform within the party.

When we take up the Republican party's alleged weaknesses we are surprised to find that for many of these weaknesses the opposition has not offered anything stronger. For Penrose the Progressives offer us Flinn; for Barnes they offer us Perkins. And who do the Democrats offer us? Palmer in Pennsylvania, and a

choice between William Sulzer and Charley Murphy in New York.

The men who deserted the Republican party, coming in droves, each one of them, asked and expected something better than what the Republican party was giving them. They got less; less in service to the country, less in sincerity and less in ability. So they are coming back to the Republican party, coming in droves, each one of them intent upon building the party up so that it may become stronger and better than ever before.

One often learns which is the best doctor by simply changing doctors.

"PENROSEISM."

From the Easton "Sunday Call."

From the charges of "Penroseism" made against candidates for office on both the Republican and Democratic tickets the ill informed citizen would be inclined to think that "Penroseism" is a crime against the welfare of the people of Pennsylvania that cannot be too much condemned and punished.

Let us inquire what this accusation of Penroseism actually is. Let us ascertain what Senator Penrose did that should make his name synonymous with that of some political crime.

So far as we have been able to learn, Boies Penrose has been a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania for eighteen years and he is a candidate for another term. No one will say that occupying and seeking a high public office is especially wrong, so long as one is qualified for the duties of the station. As a Senator Mr. Penrose has advocated every measure that the Republican platforms—both State and National—have endorsed and the Republican voters ratified at the polls. Was that "Penroseism"? Surely not, that was Stalwart Republicanism. We find, however, that Senator Penrose has not been able to appease the appetite of every office-hungry Republican for a place in the public service, and for that reason has offended every disappointed aspirant who is to-day shouting about "Penroseism." There is

not one of the whole disgruntled set who would not be Senator Penrose's most obsequious follower if he had been able or willing to fasten them at the public crib. Take it from us, every man in Pennsylvania, who was a Republican, and is now "ferninst" Penrose is so because he was disappointed as an office-seeker, or is a chronic fault-finder.

A most amusing feature of this charge of "Penroseism" is that each faction of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania is charging its opponent with being in cahoot with Senator Penrose. The so-called Reorganization Democrats denounce the "Bi-partisan League," composed of Senator Penrose's friends and the Guffey-Hall-Ryan-Donnelly faction, now calling itself the "Old Guard." And the "Old Guard" is getting back at the Reorganizers with a like accusation. In Easton, only last week, an "Old Guard" publication charged Representative Palmer with being tainted with "Penroseism," because when in Easton he has often eaten his meals at a restaurant owned by a Republican, a friend of Senator Penrose.

Don't you think it's about time for sane men to call a halt on this foolish twaddle about "Penroseism?" As a politician Senator Penrose has done no more and no less than Theodore Roosevelt, when he had the appointment of public officers, nor than President Wilson has practiced during the short year he has been able to exercise executive power. It ill becomes any follower of Roosevelt to denounce Senator Penrose, for during the eight years that Roosevelt was President his appointments were largely made upon the recommendation of Senator Penrose. And although President Wilson is still a new hand at chopping off official heads no one will deny that he has proven himself an apt learner.

This cry about "Penroseism" is unworthy of any sane man's recognition. The issue at the coming election is not Senator Penrose or any other individual, but whether the policy of the Wilson administration is to your way of thinking and reasoning the best for the country or the worst. The citizen who approves of the measures passed by the Democratic Congress and approved by President Wilson is in duty bound to vote for Democratic candi-

dates. The citizen, who on the contrary believes in Protection, in a safe and sane Income Tax law that even ordinary people can understand, the application of the time-honored Monroe doctrine with reference to Mexican conditions, and favors no tolls for American coastwise vessels going through the Panama Canal, will vote the Republican ticket no matter who the candidate may happen to be, even though it should be Boies Penrose. The issue is plain and distinct. It can't be straddled, and no self-respecting citizen will attempt to straddle by the foolish clamor about "Penroseism."

HON. BOIES PENROSE.

From the Dushore "Review."

The public career of Hon. Boies Penrose, since he entered the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1884, has been one of unselfish devotion to the interests of Pennsylvania and the whole country. He was born in Philadelphia and came of a distinguished family. He graduated at Harvard University, studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession until his election to the Legislature in 1884. He was elected to the Pennsylvania State Senate in 1886 and served in that body with distinguished ability until his election to the United States Senate in 1896. He has represented the State in the latter body down to the present time.

During his service in the Senate of the United States Senator Penrose has risen to a commanding position in that body. No one has ever questioned his ability. As a member of the Finance Committee, the most important of all the committees, and the one having in charge all tariff bills and those for the raising of revenue, Senator Penrose has exerted a powerful influence among his constituents. No man in the United States to-day is a higher authority on the tariff than Senator Penrose. He has made it a life study. Protection is the very life blood of Pennsylvania and it is under the fostering care of this policy that the State has become the greatest industrial commonwealth in the world,

We need protection now more than ever. The Wilson-Underwood tariff law has wrought sad havoc with Pennsylvania industries. Mills are shut down, factories are running on half time, working men are out of employment and the cost of living is still going up. The war in Europe has already shown the folly of near free trade. Many articles of foreign manufacture that are greatly needed and which could have been manufactured in this country, if properly protected, cannot now be had at any price. These conditions must be remedied at the earliest possible moment, and the first step is to elect as many Republican Senators and Representatives at the coming election as possible, and one of the most important steps is the election of Senator Penrose.

When it comes to a revision of the tariff we have in Senator Penrose the best equipped man in the United States. He knows Pennsylvania and he knows its needs. He can be depended upon to see that these needs are supplied. Senator Penrose has made enemies. What public man of any prominence has not? But he has made friends by the legion who recognize in him the leadership that accomplishes things. This is no time for hesitation. People of all parties recognize the conditions that exist in this country, and this is the time to cast aside all partisanship, all personal feelings, and support the man who, more than any other, is best fitted for the emergency. Let us all stand together and give Senator Penrose an overwhelming majority at the polls in November.

THE PRIMARIES AND THEIR RESULT.

From the Doylestown "Intelligencer."

Returns of the primaries throughout the State indicate the people have fully realized the effect of the Democratic maladministration in bringing about an era of industrial depression and disaster. They have learned by costly experience theoretical and experimental legislation does not bring about conditions for the betterment of the country and that the basic principles of the

Republican party work for the good of the whole country and not of any class or interests. They now know that the Democratic maladministration must be curbed, and have come to believe that only by a united effort of those opposed to the methods and legislation enacted by the present theoretical administration can there be any assurance of a return to power of that party which will give the country constructive and progressive legislation.

That such is the sentiment of the people is shown by the large majority given Senator Boies Penrose over his opponent. They realize that the situation at the Nation's Capitol needs men of experience and influence, that the menace to business interests can only be successfully met by men with ability and the power incident to long service. They felt that a novice would be helpless in dealing with the vast interests of this State that would be menaced by the destructive measures proposed, and that the only method of securing a change for the country's good would be to see that a Republican who is admitted to be one of the ablest members of the Upper House is returned for another term.

The same feeling undoubtedly was experienced in relation to the members of the Lower House. To successfully meet the methods of the Democratic administration it is necessary to secure a Republican Congress, and in that effort the voters of the Eighth District give their support to a man who has spent his life in the district, is interested in the industrial, financial and agricultural activities of the district and has a large experience in the affairs of eastern Pennsylvania. In supporting Henry W. Watson the Republicans of Bucks County believed they saw the return of a Republican Representative to Congress from the Eighth District, the interests of which have been misrepresented the past four years.

The disposition of former voters of the Washington party to come back to the Republican fold and redeem the country from the evil that has fallen upon it because of the defection of two years ago, is evidenced not only in the small enrollment, but also in the returns of the votes cast at the primary election. While there were but about 800 Washington party members enrolled, only

about 300 cast a ballot at the primaries, and over two-fifths of these cast their ballots for a Republican candidate for State Senator. It is an excellent sign of the times that the Republicans and Progressives are getting together for a general campaign against the common enemy, and it augurs well for the future.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

From the Scranton "Tribune Republican."

Making an untrammeled choice, the Republican voters of Pennsylvania have selected the Hon. Boies Penrose as their candidate for United States Senator. The people of Lackawanna, who presented one of their favorite sons, the Hon. Benj. Dimmick, for this high place, will bow to the principle of majority rule, and give Senator Penrose the hearty, whole-souled support to which his services to the party and to the nation entitle him.

The heart of Mr. Dimmick must be stirred with pride by the loyal support given him in northeastern Pennsylvania. He swept Lackawanna overwhelmingly, and ran very well in all of the adjacent counties. His vote in all parts of the State shows that his merits are recognized, and that a very large element would have been pleased to see him made the standard bearer of the party in the coming gruelling campaign.

Mr. Penrose's admitted capacity and long experience in Congress, his commanding position as the Republican leader of the United States Senate, his loyalty to principle and to the issues that have brought marvellous advancement to the nation, will rally about him all who are anxious to effect improvement in general conditions and to restore to industry the remarkable prosperity that marked our greater activities while the Republican party was in power.

A flattering testimonial to the great strength of Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, the candidate for Governor, was that none was found to seriously contest the running with him. He is one of Pennsylvania's foremost educators, with a helpful public experience gained while serving his Government in Porto Rico. Of

unassailable character, the prediction is general that he will make the election over both of his opponents, who will find no vulnerable points in his armor at which to direct their attacks.

Wise nominations for Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs and Congressmen-at-Large have placed the Republican party in splendid position to wage an offensive campaign, that will put in a proper light before the people all of the issues now being considered in the State and Nation.

PROTECTION AND PATRIOTISM.

From the Lewisburg "News."

The result of Tuesday's primary election in Pennsylvania marks a definite trend of public thought and sentiment. While the vote was small those who failed to go to the polls did not remain away on account of indifference, but because of the imperative demand upon the time of the farmers who are back with their work due to the lateness of the season. Added to this was the unfortunate enrollment act which is either misunderstood or resented by many voters, for a large number of very ardent partisans did not comply with its provisions and in consequence were denied a vote.

Senator Penrose stripped the issue of all ambiguity and went boldly to the people on a platform of PROTECTION AND PATRIOTISM, and the Republicans of the State accepted him as the standard-bearer of the party to lead in the contest against the FREE TRADE vagaries of President Wilson and Congressman Palmer.

Likewise in the selection made by a sweeping declaration of preference by the Republicans of the Seventeenth District. By the force of extraordinary conditions which prevailed in 1912, the district was lost to a Democrat by a minority vote, but the district DID NOT GO DEMOCRATIC by many thousands. The inefficiency of the Democratic party and inability of the party leaders to grasp and comprehend the imperative needs of a great industrial nation, has, within a single year of continuous legislating aroused popular clamor for a change. Imbued with that inherited patriotism

and clear vision of the future, the road to this coveted change was entered with an enthusiasm and unanimity that portends a reckoning at the polls in November that will sound the doom of free trade and assure a return to substantial methods and practices which, when grouped, spell BUSINESS AND PROSPERITY. Having made a record of fidelity to principles and convictions under the stress of storm and strife and defeat, the enthusiastic rally from one end of the district to the other to the successful candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, is but the natural reaction from the extreme error of two years ago, when the party everywhere met defeat as a result of internal strife.

The signs of the times now point clearly, and popular hope rises as the voters once more declare themselves for men who comprehend popular government and what stimulation is required to keep the factories booming, farming profitable, wages high and happiness everywhere among the greatest people in all the world.

The tide of popular will moves on and will grow in volume until the enemies of industry and prosperity are routed and annihilated in the final battle for American homes in 1916.

THE TICKET.

From the Uniontown "Herald."

The primaries are over. For the first time a United States Senator and an entire State ticket have been nominated by popular vote. The enthusiasm and general good will manifested over the outcome give assurance that the Republican candidates named on Tuesday will be triumphantly elected in November. The campaign of violent abuse waged against Senator Penrose and other prominent Republican leaders only served to disgust thousands of decent voters who went to the polls and registered their protest against this malicious and nauseating conduct by casting their ballots for Senator Penrose. All thinking, reasonable men recognize that leaders are necessary to the success of any party. That being the leader of a great party in a great

State always attracts the closest attention and invites the sharpest criticism of the opposition and the disappointed within the party To be the recognized leader of the majority party in a great State like Pennsylvania for any considerable time means that such leader must have ability, sagacity and character.

Boies Penrose has been prominent in politics for a quarter of a century, and for several years has been a dominant figure in the United States Senate. He is now the ranking member on the all-powerful Committee on Finance. If the Republicans should again get control of the Senate he would be the chairman of that committee, and consequently the leader of the Senate. No other man in the State is so well qualified by training and experience to protect the great interests of this Commonwealth in matters of national legislation. That he has always been alive and loyal to the interests of the State is beyond successful contradiction. His political enemies have heretofore been boasting that he dare not submit his candidacy to a vote of the people. No longer can this be argued, since he has gone before the people and has received their overwhelming indorsement. The languishing industries of this County and State need his services in Washington for the next six years to aid in restoring a fair and adequate protective tariff.

His opponent, A. Mitchell Palmer, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, was given charge of framing the metal schedule of the present tariff bill which has prostrated the mills and factories, shut down our coke ovens and closed the doors of our workshops all over our fair Commonwealth. The campaign this fall will give Mr. Palmer an ample opportunity to explain how the legislation he has championed has benefitted the people, and why thousands of honest and industrious workingmen have either been unable to get employment at all, or have been working on shorter time or at reduced wages. Let the issue be joined.

Courtesy of Harrisburg 'Telegraph."

Poor Old Uncle

JUST WAIT TILL NOVEMBER.

From the Easton "Free Press."

The results of the primary election—the first held in this State at which the voters chose directly their candidates for United States Senator—are most gratifying to the vast majority of the people of Pennsylvania, indicating as they do that there is a return to the rule and domination of the Republican party, not alone in this State, but throughout the country.

The enormous vote polled for Senator Penrose's and Martin G. Brumbaugh's nominations, in comparison with the vote given to candidates of the other parties shows conclusively that this good old State has fully recovered from the hysteria which marked its actions at the National election which sent the Democrats into power at Washington in all branches of the Government.

The very light vote polled for Pinchot and Lewis indicates clearly that Republicans have returned to their party where they belong, and that they intend to rebuke the faddists and the idealists who have brought about such sad conditions, not alone within our borders, but with relation to our country's status in international politics.

The people have had a taste of what Democratic foolishness and idealistic nonsense means. They do not like the flavor. They are not only disgusted; they are fighting mad. They want a reversal of what has been given them during the present administration and they are going to vote for it in overwhelming numbers in November.

PENROSE AND BRUMBAUGH.

From the Mercer "Dispatch."

Returns from the primary election on Tuesday show that Senator Penrose was nominated over Mr. Dimmick, his Republican opponent, by a large majority. This was the proper thing to do. Mr. Penrose has the experience, the intelligence, the influence and the power that are so necessary for a Senator to

have at Washington if the interests of Pennsylvania are to be duly served in the crisis that is upon the State and Nation.

For it is a crisis that confronts us with a near-free trade law menacing industry and with more legislation of a highly theoretical and experimental nature in contemplation. There is need, if these dangers are to be successfully met, that the Democratic administration should be curbed by a Republican victory next November. Given a Republican Congress, and an end will be put to experiments at the public's expense. Afterwards will come, if everything goes well, constructive instead of destructive legislation, and in this work the services of a man with the ripe experience of Senator Penrose will be needed. The Republican voters have so decided, after listening to the personal pleas of Mr. Dimmick, and they have acted deliberately and wisely.

That Martin G. Brumbaugh would sweep the Republican primaries and be nominated for Governor was a foregone conclusion. The great majority given for him at this time makes it certain that he will be an extremely hard man to defeat at the November election.

There will be a three-cornered contest, with Democratic and Progressive candidates pitted against him. But this isn't a good year to preach Democratic doctrines in Pennsylvania. Nor would it seem to be a good year for the Washington party to create any serious disturbance. So many thousands of its 1912 followers have deserted that organization's ranks, convinced that by remaining in them they could only give aid and comfort to the Democracy, that anything like victory would seem to be entirely out of the question.

As a matter of fact, there is not a Republican, even though he has been training under the Washington party banner, who can give one good reason why he should not support Dr. Brumbaugh. A man of great executive ability, a man thoroughly honest, entirely capable and intimately acquainted with the needs of Pennsylvania, he is an ideal candidate. Pennsylvania is to be congratulated upon the opportunity which is now hers of electing a Governor of Dr. Brumbaugh's calibre.

NOW FOR THE VICTORY.

From the Wellsboro "Republican Advocate."

The results of the primary election—the first held in this State at which the voters chose directly their candidates for United States Senator—are most gratifying to the vast majority of the people of Pennsylvania, indicating, as they do, that there is a return to the rule and domination of the Republican party not alone in this State, but throughout the country.

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It is true that the Democrats polled a full vote which brought out their entire strength, but it is equally true that the Democrats cannot dominate in this State when the Republicans are united as they are now. The vote shows that the Republican candidates for the United States Senate, for Congress and for Governor will be elected in the coming November voting and that the other Republican candidates will also be elected. What is true of Pennsylvania is true of other Republican and debatable States. There will be a clean sweep for Republicanism in November and a huge protest piled up against the ruinous tariff and economic policies of the Democrats, with their unwarranted interference with legitimate business, and also against that timid and asinine idealism which has posed as the foreign policy of the United States during the reign of Wilson and Bryan.

The people have had a taste of what Democratic foolishness

and idealistic nonsense means. They do not like the flavor. They are not only disgusted; they the fighting mad. They want a reversal of what has been given them during the present Administration and they are going to vote for it in overwhelming numbers in November.

They will not be misled this time by the fanatical fol-de-rol of the so-called Progressives. They will not stray again from the path of solid common-sense and wisdom. They did so once and they have had to pay dearly for their action. "Once bitten, twice shy," expresses their mental attitude at this time and there is proof positive of this fact in the way they cast their votes throughout the State on Tuesday. We may have to descend fully into the valley of gloom, doubt and despair, but there is a better time coming.

THE HEAD OF THE TICKET.

From the Carlisle "Evening Herald."

Penrose and Brumbaugh will lead the Republican ticket at the coming election. Brumbaugh had practically no opposition in the primaries and Penrose was chosen as the nominee of the Republican party by a large majority.

Senator Penrose is a law-maker of many years' experience and unusual ability. He is the man of the hour in the present crisis when the industrial activity of the country is threatened by the near-free trade program of the Democratic administration; when American rights are about to be surrendered to Great Britain. Senator Penrose is the proper man to send as Pennsylvania's representative in the United States Senate.

Martin G. Brumbaugh was nominated for Governor with practically no opposition. He had several opponents, but he stood so far above either of them in all ways that he had no trouble in taking practically the entire vote of the Republican party.

Mr. Brumbaugh's great record in educational circles stands out prominently as the record of a man capable of great undertakings. He has proven his executive ability. He has wrestled with great

problems all his life. He has solved them. The Republican party feels proud to offer as its candidate such a man as Dr. Brumbaugh, such as whom there are few in the country.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

From the Lancaster "New Era."

After a free and open State-wide primary election, the Republican party nominated a ticket to present to the voters for their approval at the November election. Whether or not we may, as individuals, have favored the selection of some or all of the successful candidates, we should be ready to accept the will of the majority which, in Tuesday's expression of sentiment, was overwhelming and leaves no possible doubt that the result is the untrammeled expression of public sentiment.

Probably the only name of the men chosen Tuesday to places upon the Republican ticket the wisdom of which selection has at any time been questioned is that of United States Senator Penrose. But doubt was dissolved by Tuesday's result. In Lancaster County, where Dr. Brumbaugh's name was accepted with enthusiasm from the first as an ideal candidate, with no political enmities to overcome, it is significant that Senator Penrose, without the application of anything approaching the party lash, received a vote but little less than that of the unquestioned favorite for Governor.

The Lancaster County vote for Senator Penrose proves very conclusively what the "New Era" set forth a few days ago, that whatever objection there might have been at one time to the availability of the Senator as a candidate to succeed himself has been put aside by a general recognition that with the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the country, due to the application of Democratic principles of government, a man of tried fidelity to the great business and agricultural interests of the State is needed at Washington; that our agricultural, manufacturing and business affairs which have suffered from unwise and other legislation need a representative in our upper house of

Congress of knowledge and experience, rather than a beginner without official standing and influence. It was this feeling that, in the past month or two, caused Republicans to forget whatever antagonisms may have existed, and they stepped up to the polls solidly and expressed the wish to have Senator Penrose remain at his post of duty.

Of the remainder of the ticket, it is scarcely necessary to say that it will meet with the approval of all Republicans. The name of Dr. Brumbaugh is especially popular in Lancaster and will be a tower of strength in November. An added local interest is given to the ticket by the selection of Lancaster's Mayor, Frank B. McClain, popular in all walks of life, as the candidate of Lieutenant-Governor. So, also, with Henry Houck, for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The ticket having been fairly and honestly chosen by a very large majority of Republican voters, it is incumbent upon all Republicans and former Republicans to get together and clinch a victory for the party of protection and prosperity at the polls in November. Lancaster County, along with the rest of the country, has been hard hit by the application of Democratic fallacies. Whatever grouch we may have had over our own party affairs, we have had more than enough of the kind of government that has been conducted at Washington for more than two years. Lancaster County has had a surfeit of it. It is high time to close up the ranks for the march against the common enemy to the business, agricultural, manufacturing and labor interests of the whole country.

RESULT OF THE PRIMARIES.

From the Towanda "Reporter-Journal."

The first State-wide direct primary election has been held in Pennsylvania and candidates have been named for the most important offices in the gift of the people. It was not an auspicious beginning for the new primary election plan because of the light vote throughout the State. The smallness of the vote was caused

by the fact that the farmers of the State were unwilling to leave their work, which of late has been so much interfered with by the rain, and go to the polls.

Professor Martin G. Brumbaugh, of Philadelphia, has been named by the Republicans as their candiate for Governor. The opposition to him was negligible. Brumbaugh is an able, honest and progressive man. His career as an educator has brought him prominently before the people, and he has shown that he possesses executive ability of a high order. The Republicans of the State are to be congratulated on having named so excellent a man for Governor, and we have small doubt of his election. The Washington party voters have nominated William Draper Lewis for their Gubernatorial candidate, and the Democrats Vance McCormick, of Harrisburg.

Hon. Boies Penrose has been renominated by the Republicans for the United States Senate by a large majority over Benjamin J. Dimmick, of Scranton. It was one of the bitterest fights of the primary campaign. Senator Penrose was clearly the choice of the Republican voters of the State and having been fairly nominated he is entitled to their support.

COMING INTO ITS OWN.

From the Greensburg "Tribune."

With Democratic workers in every section of Pennsylvania in open rebellion against Democratic bossism, with the suppressed discontent of the many party men who have not been considered in the plans of the Democratic reorganizers, with the headquarters of the so-called Progressive party in the State transformed into a political trading post in which Boss Flinn is enabled to more completely work out his revengeful methods, and with the Republican candidates making a triumphal campaign through the State the Republican party seems absolutely certain of coming into its own at the approaching election.

The contest for the offices to be filled in Pennsylvania this fall

is now in full swing. Senator Penrose, the Republican candidate for United States Senator; Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, the noted educator and Republican candidate for Governor, and the other Republican candidates for the State offices to be filled are being received in every county they visit with genuine enthusiasm.

The voters generally are sadly disappointed at the incapacity of the Democrats. Broken promises and pledges unfulfilled have been a keen disappointment to the many who were lured away from the Republican party in the last Presidential campaign, and they are determined to rebuke those who deceived them and betrayed them to their own injury.

The determination of the administration at Washington to impose burdensome war taxes in times of peace, as a ruse solely to cover the failure of the Democratic tariff legislation, has brought the voters of Pennsylvania to a full sense of their duty at this particular time, and the Republicans have abundant reasons for their belief that the people will not only rebuke the administration, but will vote with all possible emphasis against Mr. Palmer who has had much to do with framing the disastrous Democratic policies at Washington.

Under all the conditions an old-time Republican majority in Pennsylvania seems assured, and the Republicans are now in the thick of a fight with absolute confidence of success for their entire ticket.

A BIG DEMOCRATIC TAX.

From the Ridgway "Advocate."

Try as they may the Democratic party bosses cannot escape the wrath of the people in the matter of the enormous taxes which are now about to be saddled upon them under the pretext of a war necessity. This country is not at war with anybody, but nevertheless we are advised from Washington from day to day that the program involving additional taxes of $105,000,000 will be forced through. Republican leaders have been doing their utmost to stem the tide of Democratic extravagance at the ex-

pense of business and industry, but the Juggernaut of incompetence rolls on. Not even the approach of an election—which it might be thought would have a tendency to check the orgy of expenditure—has had any effect upon the hungry horde now engaged in the big taxation program.

But will the House, fresh from the passage of the new tax bill, with the elections only a month away, be in a mood to advertise its contempt for economy and its violation of its platform pledges after the surrender of the bill's defender in the Senate and the scarcity veiled opposition of the President to its reckless provisions? We doubt it.

From all parts of the country are going up protests against the infamous plan of increased taxes when business and industry are lagging, but the administration leaders, indifferent to the approaching storm, go on their way, laughing at a burdened people and striving to hide behind the European war.

There never was a better illustration of the truth of the old saying, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

REPUBLICANS AT ALTOONA.

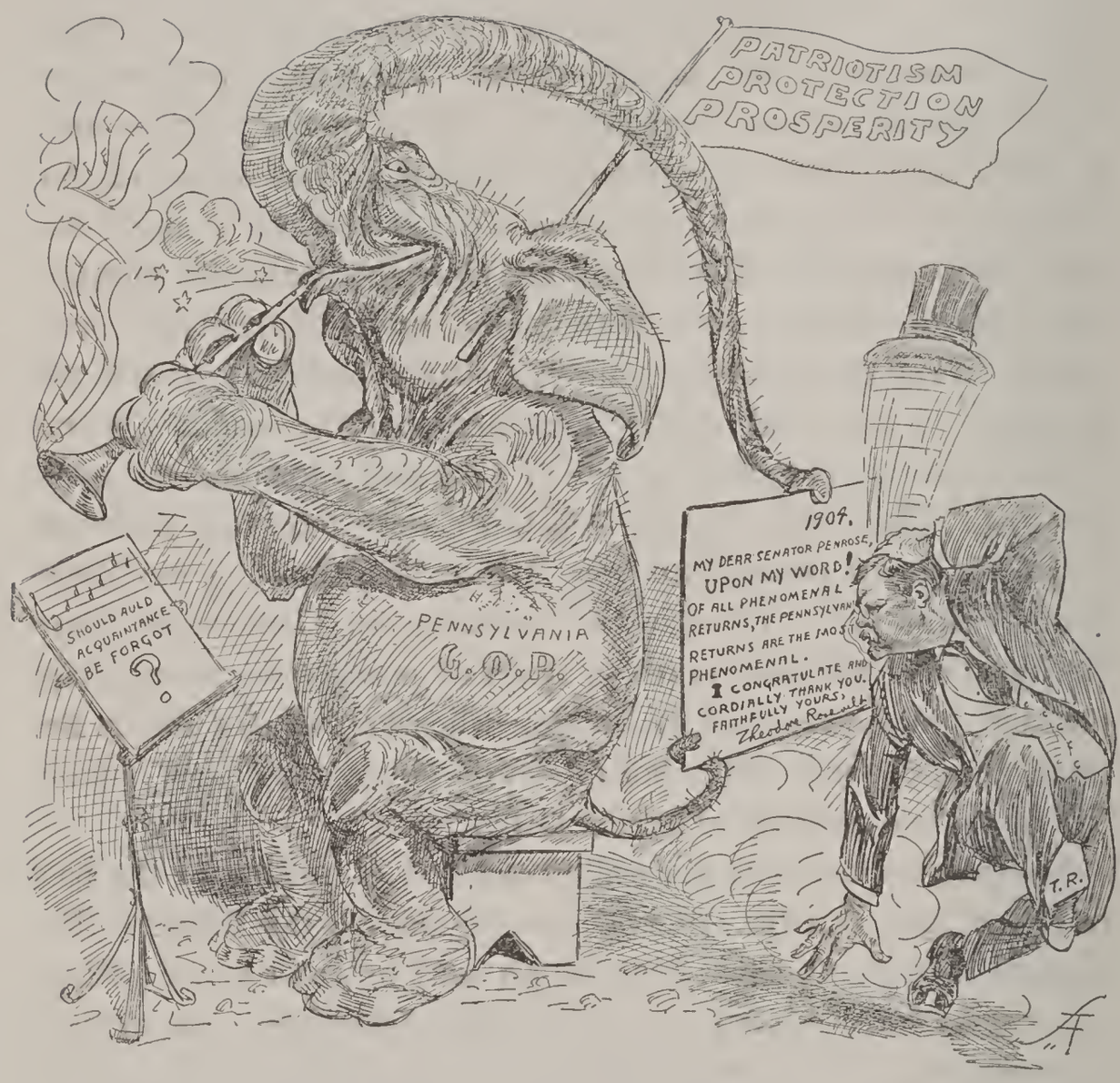
From the Johnstown "Leader."

Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Republican nominee for Governor, was among home folks at Altoona. In an enormous gathering of voters he was personally acquainted with a great many, and he knew the families and friends of thousands. With the exception of Secretary of Internal Affairs Henry Houck, Dr. Brumbaugh is probably the best acquainted candidate who has sought office in Pennsylvania in many years. Appearing on the same platform with Senator Penrose last night, when both received tremendous ovations and each delivered powerful campaign utterances, the Republican ticket, with these two big men, easily assumed national proportions. The vast audience was profoundly impressed with the suggestion that Martin G. Brumbaugh is headed for the White House, and that Senator Penrose will be

in the upper house to lead the battle there for the restoration of protective principles to American industries and the re-establishment of another era of prosperity like that which followed the election of Major McKinley.

Senator Penrose touched Altoona and Blair county as intimately as did Dr. Brumbaugh. He recalled the fact that before the election of William McKinley he had been in Altoona. Nearly every industrial plant was shut down. The people were ragged and thousands of men went hungry. Many of the younger men, he said, could not remember the picture he had in mind, but thousands of older ones could, and did. It was the younger element, those who cast their first votes since the McKinley election, who became restless and discontented under Republican prosperity. They decided they wanted a change and they created the change. It was with deadly accuracy that the senior Senator painted the two pictures, the one of 1893 and 1894, and the other of 1914. Then Mr. Penrose laid down once more the doctrines of protection as promulgated by Alexander Hamilton for President Washington. His caustic comments on Democratic financiering, tariff and war taxes in times of peace were roundly applauded, and he received an ovation when he declared that a Republican Congress will abolish every burdensome and annoying direct tax established by the Democrats.

Campaign oratory is generally regarded as a thing of the past in this State. But the Altoona meeting proved this untrue. The style of meeting and Dr. Brumbaugh were as good as the gathering stump have passed away and few young men can make a political speech that people care to hear. But the address last night of Senator Penrose and Dr. Brumbaugh were as good as the gathering of Republicans was great. The speechmaking, like the other events of the day, left the impression that these two men are men of national caliber, discussing in masterful style issues of national importance.



A Message from the Past

REFORM BETRAYED.

From the Bellefonte "Republican."

The thousands of independent voters who placed William Draper Lewis on the Washington party ticket did so because they honestly believed he would stand by them to a finish. For the most part these voters might be classed as independent Republicans. Their platform declared unequivocally against President Wilson's near free trade law because it has stagnated business, thrown thousands of men out of employment and increased instead of lowered the cost of living. Had these independent Republicans wanted a free trade Democrat as their candidate for Governor it goes without saying that they would have chosen such a man at the primaries. They now witness their party leaders withdrawing Mr. Lewis and substituting on the ticket Mr. Vance C. McCormick, a free trade Democrat, who believes that the business man and the working man have no cause for complaint these days. Mr. McCormick happens to be a millionaire. He has never known what it means to earn a dollar by hard work. His great fortune came to him on a golden ladle. He need not worry whether times are good or bad. It is because of his wealth that he has been placed on the Washington ticket. Were he a poor man he would not have been considered for a minute. His barrel is intended to finance both the Democratic and Washington party campaigns. The motive for the deal is clear to all. The deal itself is a brazen betrayal of reform.

Judge Brumm and other leading Washington party men have openly repudiated the deal with Palmer and McCormick. They spoke the truth when they stated that such an outrage would never be sanctioned by the voters. They tried to block the deal, but the tempting lure of the McCormick barrel forced it through, and Mr. McCormick was formally placed on the Washington ticket. The revolt in the Washington camp is open and widespread. If the Washington party shall be wiped out of existence in November it will be because of the faithlessness of those who were entrusted with leadership and control. To place a free trade

Democratic candidate for Governor on the Washington party ticket when the Washington party platform declares open and direct opposition to free trade principles is as ludicrous as it is fatal to the cause of reform.

Apparently the deal is to include the withdrawal also of Gifford Pinchot, the Washington party candidate for United States Senator. The party leaders seem to hesitate only because independents over the State already are inflamed by the deal with McCormick. Pennsylvania to-day needs a protective tariff United States Senator and a protective tariff Governor, and this is the issue which will decide matters on election day. Pennsylvania never will become a free trade State while the great majority of her honored citizens are the men who earn their living by the sweat of the brow. It may become such when our mills and factories and workshops give way to useless stretches of land, but when that comes about it will matter little for our workingmen will have gone to other places, the idle rich will rule supreme and few or less will be on hand to care.

From the "Tyrone Times."

Senator Penrose is certain of election. The Republican policy of protection, which has always triumphed in this State, is the issue on which the present campaign is being waged. Owing to his able and consistent record in Congress, the Pennsylvania Senator looms up as the most conspicuous exponent of the Republican protective tariff policy in the country.

Senator Penrose finds in the general European war a reason for this country to maintain a protective tariff. He said that the great argument for protection is that it will cause our home industries to become so firmly established that the United States would not be affected seriously by a European war such as the present one.

From the Selinsgrove "Tribune."

An example of a man worthy of the name is furnished the people of Pennsylvania in the stand which Dr. Brumbaugh, candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania on the Republican ticket,

when he repudiated the North American's offer of support if he would repudiate the party which nominated him. Dr. Brumbaugh's answer was straight to the point and there was no rushing of words. His reply is a masterpiece when viewed in a literary aspect. But it is the political aspect of the matter which is important to the voters of Pennsylvania. They see that their candidate can be depended upon, that he positively will not be a party to any political bargain or treachery. What he said in answer to the North American was simply an assurance to the voters that he stands for and is pledged to the same principle on which they by an overwhelmingly large vote nominated him as their party's political standard bearer in the coming election.

Pitiful is the condition in which the North American finds itself to-day, after pledging support to Dr. Brumbaugh even though he would not betray his party and the Washington party saw fit to nominate "Money Bags" McCormick the Democratic party candidate for Governor and also the Washington candidate. They must have somebody to support so they follow Boss Flinn over to the Money Bag. Let the North American rave on nobody with any semblance of reasoning that will take them seriously after the latest Flinn political deal.

From the New Bloomfield "Advocate and Press."

A. Mitchell Palmer, freetrader, foe of American shipping and wrecker of Pennsylvania's industries, stirred up a hornet's nest when he assailed the Pennsylvania Protective Union and demanded an investigation at the hands of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. He has got a prompt answer from Treasurer Campion, of the Protective Union.

That Union was formed to get rid of just such persons as Mr. Palmer. Pennsylvania wants protection for its industries and its workingmen. Mr. Palmer wants to abolish protection; considers it unconstitutional; is the advocate of free trade with the closed mills that it brings in its train. He boasts that he was the author of the deadly iron and steel schedule of the near-free trade bill.

Since the Protective Union considers his attitude one that is destructive to Pennsylvania's interests, it is in the field to defeat him and all who think with him, and elect not only Senator Penrose but members of Congress who represent Republican policies.

To this extent the Union is a political body. But its work is confined entirely to the printing and distribution of facts and arguments devoted to the one great issue of the campaign. The Union offers its books to the Committee, but it stipulates that at the same time the immense expenditures of the Palmer-McCormick League shall be bared to public inspection. And that is an offer that will not be accepted. To permit the tracing of the vast sums that were placed through the counties to secure the nomination of Palmer and McCormick would open up a scandal that the distributors of the funds would not dare to face.

Incidentally, the reply of Treasurer Campion informs Mr. Palmer that the Union is not composed entirely of Republicans by any means. It is made up for the most part of small manufacturers, and in its membership—and fighting the election of Palmer—are numerous Democrats and heretofore Progressives.

By the way, the Democratic vote that will be cast against Free Trade Palmer and Money Bags McCormick is going to be a feature of the coming election.

BULL MOOSE FUSION.

From the Bellefonte "Keystone Gazette."

The reformation of the Democratic phalanx for November's battle reminds one very much of Falstaff Mustering his Recruits.

Dean Lewis, the Progressive candidate for Governor, has withdrawn in favor of Vance C. McCormick, the Democratic candidate; and by his act has revealed to all discerning minds the true object, intent and purpose of the leaders of the Progressive party, which is to defeat the principles and policies of Republicanism, notwithstanding their hypocritical pretenses that they are work-

ing in the interests of that party—thereby hoping to induce their deluded supporters to follow their lead into the Democratic party.

Meanwhile these pharisaical puppets are going up and down the State shouting: "Holy! Holy! Holy! Follow us into the Kingdom of Righteousness—for we alone are good!" While this is going on the sober, thinking people stand back and thank God that they are not like these men who are continually thanking God that they are not like other men—men who proclaim that justice and righteousness alone are theirs, and that all other brands of holiness are but imitations.

"Oh, ye hypocrites!"

And now, since the Progressive leaders have made a donation to the free trade Democrats by surrendering their Roosevelt protective candidate for Governor into their hands, they will naturally expect something in return, and that something is the withdrawal of A. Mitchell Palmer, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, in favor of Gifford Pinchot, the Progressive candidate, which is universally predicted. This prediction is based on solid grounds. There are three reasons that will support it:

First: By it President Wilson, who forced Palmer upon the Democratic party in this State, and who above all men wants Senator Penrose defeated because he is the most troublesome thorn in his flesh, will give Mr. Palmer a Cabinet position where he will escape the direct vengeance of an outraged public.

Second: Because he does not want to see Palmer get a —— of a licking, and,

Third: Because he owes Gifford Pinchot a great personal debt. That debt on the part of the Bull Moose candidate was contracted when Mr. Pinchot, who was not able to contain himself until Roosevelt returned from his African hunt, crossed the ocean and met the Colonel at Florence, Italy, where he poured poison into his ear and started the wedge which split the Republican party and made possible the election of a Democratic President.

Alex McClure met our own War Governor in mid-ocean upon his return trip as Minister to Russia and induced him to align himself with the Greeley faction—an act which he regretted to the

hour of his death. Roosevelt yielded to the blandishment of Pinchot, and the result is of too recent occurrence to have become a matter of history.

The fusion of Progressives and Democrats is the last kick of the dying Democratic mule; and the chief mourners of the funeral will be a bunch of tearful penitents, some of whom will display as garments the skin of an elephant, the hoofs of a moose and the ears of a donkey.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

From the "Oil City Derrick."

In six weeks and a day the decision of the voters in Pennsylvania as to the election will be completed at the polls. Apparently the tide is all in favor of the Republican candidates, but assurance should be made doubly sure by rallying all the Republican workers to the support of the whole ticket. Over-confidence is sometimes more fatal than doubt. While the registration so far shows twice as many Republicans as those of all other parties enrolled, it must be seen to that they cast their votes in November, and not rely merely upon the fact of greater numbers. It is hoped to give each of the State Republican candidates a majority, and not a mere plurality. To do this every Republican should be registered at the next opportunity on October 3, and afterwards see that his ballot is cast.

The dissent and factional differences which have helped to make the Democratic party the dominant one have nearly disappeared. As a result of these dissensions two years ago, Pennsylvania's interests were attacked and its industries in large degree prostrated following a general election at which Pennsylvania for the first time in 52 years failed to give its electoral vote to the Republican ticket. The time is near to make amends for this error, and give such a victory for Republican prosperity that the entire country will be cheered by the news.

The Republicans have never had a stronger ticket in the field, nor one that represented more fully the principles of the party. At

the head is Boies Penrose, trained in legislative practice; an upholder of Pennsylvania's protective policy, active and earnest in his devotion to the best interests of the State and Nation. That he will be re-elected to the United States Senate is one of the political certainties of November 3.

The party's candidate for Governor is Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh. His record as Superintendent of the Schools in Philadelphia, the ability he has displayed in all civic movements, and his clear appreciation of the public needs, made him a prominent character before he became a candidate for the highest office in the State. The enormous vote given him in the primary testified to the fact that the people appreciated the man. His public speeches and his conduct during the campaign so far serve to make him more popular.

Frank B. McClain, of Lancaster county, is the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Henry Houck, well known throughout the State for his long public service, is the candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Representatives for Congress-at-Large are Thomas S. Crago, of Greene county; Mahlon M. Garland, of Allegheny; Daniel F. Lafean, of York, and J. R. K. Scott, of Philadelphia. Several of these have served in Congress in past terms, and all have been prominent in State affairs.

Hon. S. H. Miller, of Mercer, is the Republican candidate for Congress in this district. As Judge, Congressman and prominent attorney, Judge Miller is well known to the people.

For the General Assembly, Marshall Phipps, oil producer, is the Republican candidate for the State Senate, and Daniel B. Goodwin, of Oil City, and Charles F. Halderman, of Emlenton, for Representatives. All are worthy of the full support of every voter, and the Republicans should see to it that their election carries with it the full strength of the party vote.

Courtesy of "Philadelphia Inquirer."

Delivering the Goods

PENNSYLVANIA.

From the "Scranton Truth."

The other day in the course of an address—not a political speech by the way—Dr. Brumbaugh had occasion to pay a high tribute to Pennsylvania. He saw so much that the citizens of this State had to be thankful for that there was a note of elation in his remarks. Dr. Brumbaugh is as loyal to his State as to his Nation. The occasion arising, he fairly "painted the lily" in praising it.

With very bad taste a Pennsylvania newspaper, which had as good occasion as Dr. Brumbaugh to say pleasant things about the grand old Commonwealth, sneered about the tribute and picked some flaws in it. It sought to put Dr. Brumbaugh in the position of making a compliment for the Keystone State because he thought it was in need of a little defense.

There is not a State in this wonderful Union of ours that should be more a matter of pride to its residents than Pennsylvania. Verily, under wise Republican control, it remains the "keystone" of the arch, for it has proved itself great, both by past and present performance. In every worthy movement of which man has record it has kept step with other States. Not only that, but it is the only one of the States—of the larger ones at least—that is not burdened with a State debt. We have swept the slate clear without imposing unusual burdens on the taxpayers. Certainly the books show some outstanding obligations. They may never appear. Past experiences in such matters indicate that some of them will not. In any event there is money in the sinking fund to meet every dollar that is owed.

But Pennsylvania, under beneficent laws, attained something greater than a financial triumph. It has eclipsed all other States in its warfare on tuberculosis, one of the greatest enemies of mankind. In charitable work it has assumed a commanding position. Its educational code is one of the best in the country. In advanced laws looking to the welfare of the masses it has taken some very long strides. In only one respect, recently, has this

great State disappointed some of its admirers. It has not been as liberal in its appropriations for good roads as some other Commonwealths. That will come in time. The movement for better highways is gaining such strength that it cannot be denied.

Pennsylvania, since the Republicans assumed control after the Civil War, has always been well governed, some muck-rakers to the contrary notwithstanding. It is great in its natural resources, its mineral deposits making mining the very first of its industries. It has assumed much prominence in manufacturing, too, and its agricultural products are very valuable.

Therefore, there is not a thing the matter with Pennsylvania. It is moving steadily in the direction of greater accomplishments, the envy of less fortunate States.

PENNSYLVANIA'S ANSWER.

From the "Pottsville Chronicle."

The registration of voters in the cities of Pennsylvania this week is full of significance. It demonstrates beyond all cavil that the voters of all parties intend to join the ranks of the Republicans this year to rid themselves of the Democratic incompetents who have been luxuriating in power at Washington.

The registration at Philadelphia on Wednesday showed in round figures about 70,000 Republican votes to a total of their combined vote of 15,000 for the Democratic and Washington parties. Here in Pottsville the Republican registration was more than two to one to the Democrats, and it is admitted that many of the latter who do not desire to change their party registration will vote the Republican ticket in November.

The reason is very plain. Although our country is at peace with all the world, the Democrats are getting ready to impose a heavy war tax. The truth is that the tax is necessitated not so much by the war as by Democratic extravagance, by increasing the Government's outlay by many millions, in order to take care of Southern sympathizers. Not even a suggestion of cutting

down the increased appropriations comes from Democratic sources notwithstanding the President admits that the revenues of the Government have fallen off ten million dollars a month. "Increase the taxes" is their cry.

Of course, there are other reasons in addition to the above, for public sentiment against the Democratic party. Its surrender of the Panama Canal to a foreign power, and the fact that it has increased the cost of living instead of reducing it, as promised, have all contributed to the feeling against the party in power.

It can hardly be denied that the Democrats have shown a ruthless disregard for their campaign promises. They cannot get over the fact that the Democrats promised free tolls to American ships and at the first opportunity violated this pledge. The same platform pledged that the candidate nominated should be only a one-term candidate. Notwithstanding this it is unblushingly announced that Wilson is a candidate for a second term.

It is not astonishing that the people are not inclined to any longer trust a party which shows that it has no regard whatever for its promises but in addition has shown itself to be incompetent and extravagant and having no scruples whatever in spending the vast revenues of the Government largely to oblige and reward Southern negro drivers. That is why the North is revolting. That is why the chances of the Democracy for continuation of the power it has abused are not bright.

MR. BACHELDER'S SPEECH.

From the "Harrisburg Telegraph."

N. J. Bachelder, for six years past master of the National Grange and former Governor of New Hampshire, having been elected to that office by the farmer vote of the State, gave the Grangers assembled at Lentz's Grove, near Halifax, on Saturday, a heart-to-heart talk on the necessity of changing things at Washington if farming is to continue as a profitable occupation in the United States.

Mr. Bachelder, although a Republican, took the stump against President Taft's proposal to enter into a reciprocity agreement with Canada, and, as master of the National Grange, worked heart and soul against the reciprocity plan. He believed it would place the American farmer in direct competition with the outside world without giving him any commensurate benefits, and he did all he could to oppose the ratification of such a treaty. Now he is working just as hard to upset the free trade Democratic tariff, and his words deserve the consideration of his hearers as those of a sincere man who stands by his party only when he believes it to be right.

Mr. Bachelder points out that the Democrats have battered down the tariff wall protecting the farmer, so that eggs, meats, corn and all manner of other products are now sold on the American market in competition with the American articles. He showed that the farmer has thus been injured, but that instead of putting down prices to the consumer, prices are actually higher now than they were before the tariff was cut. Further than that, free trade has not brought down the cost of a single article that the farmer has to buy.

Mr. Bachelder was not making a political speech at the Halifax picnic; he was talking as a granger to grangers. We have so long been accustomed to the rantings of "Farmer" Creasy, who has for his own selfish purposes used his position in the State Grange to denounce his political opponents, that the Bachelder speech is as refreshing as the Creasy tirades are tiresome. Bachelder comes to us from another State. It cannot be said of him that he is interested personally or will be affected in any way by Republican success in Pennsylvania, except as any other farmer will be benefited by a return to Republican principles. He has said that Pennsylvania should elect a full Republican ticket this fall. Members of the Grange and farmers in general ought to give his utterances full consideration.

BRUMBAUGH AND HIS PLATFORM.

From the "Pittston Gazette."

Praise of the most spontaneous and universal character has been accorded Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh for his course of conduct in his campaign for Governor. Dr. Brumbaugh entered the primaries upon a platform which he wrote for himself and upon which he scored a triumphant victory. At the Republican convention in Pittsburgh he battled manfully for the incorporation of the principles upon which he stands in the party platform. Again, he triumphed by achieving a complete indorsement of his individual platform in the party platform.

Since then he has visited many parts of the State, met all classes of voters and made speeches upon varied occasions. Every speech has been not only more than appropriate but so tactfully has he handled every situation as to win nothing but admiration. The result has been constant additions to the ranks of his followers and pledges of loyalty and support even when the gatherings have been of other than a political nature.

From the outset Dr. Brumbaugh has insisted that he has no alliances or agreements with any man or set of men. His utterances have carried conviction with them by the very essence of truth which they contained. Every suggestion of making deals has been spurned by this man of impeccable integrity who has stood like a rock against every entreaty to swerve from the course he mapped out for himself. The latest evidence of his immovable adherence to right and determination has been his declination to become a party to a deal by which he might obtain the Washington party nomination for Governor.

This true Republican of the ideal type which is new to Pennsylvania politics and political dealers has refused to be coerced, coaxed or badgered into making any sort of a deal with any faction or combination which would result in his going into office without absolute freedom to be his own Governor in his own way.

Dr. Brumbaugh's course in the campaign, more clearly than anything else, stamps him as the sort of man that Pennsylvania

needs for Governor. He has passed from his lips the cup that contained the bribe of powerful support if he would agree to do the bidding of the Flinn-Van Valkenburg clique and stand before the voters still pledged to do all that is in his platform and unhampered by secret or public promises to do the underhand work for any man or set of men.

Dr. Brumbaugh stands for local option and has said so repeatedly and in language that was capable of only one interpretation by a man with an unbiased mind. He stands for the most advanced improvement in the laws governing the welfare of working men, women and children of this State. He is the real candidate of the plain people and his every act has shown that he will be a Governor they can trust as. He will hold them and their interests above every other consideration once he becomes their Chief Executive.

BILL FLINN FOR GOVERNOR.

From the "Washington News."

The Washington party committeeman who proposed that Bill Flinn be nominated for Governor to fill the place vacated by former Dean Lewis had a perfect sense of the fitness of things. It is the most logical suggestion that has come from any member of the Bull Moose party in the present campaign.

By all means nominate Brother Bill. He is the Washington party. He is now the only reason for its existence in Pennsylvania. He stands for the uplift in public life, and his long and somewhat variegated political career could be his platform. And if he is named for the head of the ticket he should give himself permission to select as his running mate Ernie Acheson. He has probably given as much time and thought as any one to plans for the destruction of the party which kept him in office many years.

The Washingtonian who proposed Brother Bill says, with a touch of pathos, that his candidate may not appeal to the "highbrow element," but what difference need that make? He is the friend of the common people and, as everybody knows, he has

devoted his life and fortune to their welfare. Some of the skeptical ones may want him to explain his quaint, if not queer political methods, and there may be some queries about Pittsburgh contracts, but these things will all be part of the day's work.

Let Bill run! He is the logical candidate. He is the proprietor of the Bull Moose party, and his name should be at the head of the ticket.

There are hundreds of thousands of Republicans who would be simply delighted to have him accept the nomination.

AN UNIMPEACHABLE CANDIDATE.

From the Meyersdale "Republican."

Praise of the most spontaneous and universal character has been accorded Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh for his course of conduct in his campaign for Governor. Dr. Brumbaugh entered the primaries upon a platform which he wrote for himself and upon which he scored a triumphant victory. At the Republican convention in Pittsburgh he battled manfully for the incorporation of the principles upon which he stands in the party platform. Again he triumphed by achieving a complete indorsement of his individual platform in the party platform.

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DEMOCRACY ON THE DEFENSIVE.

From the "Philadelphia Press."

It is little wonder that the Republicans look forward with eagerness and with confidence to the Congressional campaign of this fall. Democracy has been given its opportunity to prove whether or not it has changed its habits from the time when it was last in control of the Government. That was many a year ago, but the memory of the conditions that Democratic rule

brought about in the country still exists. Since that time the party has posed as a critic and a promiser. It has also been busy in declaring that it had changed its old habits, and was now a party that could be trusted with the reins of power.

It has had its chance, and it has failed. The same lack of constructive ability is still in evidence. It is still the party that enacts into legislation the prejudice and the ignorance of its leaders. It has neither knowledge of business conditions nor desire to know the truth concerning them. It legislates for the section, not for the Nation. Its standards are narrow and petty, and its methods those of darkness and secrecy.

The appeal of the Democratic party has ever been to the army of the dissatisfied. Its call has been to those who have not prospered under existing conditions, even though the fault has been that of the individual himself. It has waved high the banner of class. Its gospel has been to preach to the man who labors that his interests lie in opposing the man who employs. One of its foremost purposes has been the promotion of jealousy and envy towards the prosperous, says the Philadelphia Press.

Thanks to an accident of politics, it obtained control at Washington. From the position of critic it changed to that of administrator. It was given a goodly estate to administer. When it came to power there was a prosperous country, one in which the demand for labor exceeded the supply. Wages were high, looms and spindles were active, there was the smoke of the busy factory chimney everywhere. Prices may have been high, but there was the money to pay them. All the world over there had been a raising of prices; in the United States alone was there the money in circulation with which to meet this problem. Abroad, as well as at home, the affairs of the nation were efficiently managed. American diplomacy was a thing of dignity and honor.

There have been sixteen months of Democratic supremacy, and to-day the Democratic party is on the defensive. Already it is nearly lost in a maze of explanation and excuse. Each month has piled higher the abundance of material that is at hand for revers-

ing the present Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. The record of the administration will not stand the rigid scrutiny of the voters of the country. There is business depression brought about by a bungling tariff, and with it a steady increase in the cost of living. There has been a drifting and slipshod Mexican policy, that appears in a worse light the more it is understood.

There is the offensive proposal to pay millions of dollars to Colombia and with it a humble apology for a wrongdoing that is only alleged and imaginary. There has been the repeal of the tolls exemption and the truckling to a foreign flag. There has been disturbance to business on account of threatened drastic and unnecessary legislation. There has been the complete breakdown of the Government's foreign policy and a lowering of its high diplomatic standard.

Where will the Democratic party find the issues upon which to make a successful campaign? It can no longer content itself with the making of promises. The performance of its former obligations is known to all the people. On every issue that is alive and awaiting popular judgment the Democrats are on the defensive. And to be on the defensive is to enter the campaign badly handicapped. The Republican confidence in the verdict of November is certainly justified.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER.

From the Butler "Eagle."

Just now the Democrats are devoting their best energies to calling the attention of the country to the good crop prospects. It is not surprising that such is the case, for the promise of abundant crops is a far pleasanter spectacle than the view of industrial depression which has filled both the eye and the mind since the new tariff went into effect. To be sure, the promised blessing is nothing for which the present administration is responsible. The sun has a habit of shining upon both a just and an unjust

tariff, and the necessary railfall cannot be prevented even by legislation at the hands of a tamed and docile Congress.

It is wise, too, to keep the attention of the farmer fixed upon the thought of bumper crops. It may keep him from looking into the records of importation and so finding out what the new tariff law is really doing in the things which vitally concern him. There is no rainbow of promise in those figures, but rather a cloud that is dark with threat. Products of the foreign farm are pouring into the United States in a great flood and of necessity displacing in the American market just so much of the farm produce of this country. The Government figures show an increase of such importations under Mr. Wilson's personally conducted law that is astonishing, and alarming as well.

What does the farmer think of an importation of over a hundred thousand bushels of corn, when during the same period of time under the old tariff law the importation was less than two thousand? How does he relish the thought of twelve million bushels of oats raised on foreign land brought to the United States in one month, realizing that for the same month of last year the amount brought here was seventeen thousand bushels? Yet those are the figures for the month of April as collected by the department over which Secretary Redfield presides.

How much of a real friend to the American farmer is an administration which makes a tariff law under which there is an increase in the importation of cattle of forty per cent. and in horses of two hundred and fifty per cent.? And as for sheep, the percentage of increase is up in the thousands. How much of comfort is there to the wool grower in the fact that the importation of raw wool under the new law is nearly three times as large in number of pounds as under the previous law, and is over three times as large in the value of the product?

Where is the encouragement to the maker of dairy products in this country? The increased importation of butter is over two hundred per cent., and the increase in cheese over fifty per cent. Nearly two hundred thousand bushels of beans were imported in April, and only sixty-five thousand during April of 1913. There

is an increased importation of fifty per cent. in hay. Farm animals of the various kinds are now brought here at the rate of two million a month, instead of less than half that number during the same period of last year.

This is what the new tariff is doing for the American farmer. It is giving over to the foreigner a good share of the market that was his. Free trade in farm produce is having its natural and its necessary result. No amount of good crops this year can close the eyes of the farmers to the increased importation of products which he must meet in competition in the American market; nor will they make him forget what he owes to the party that brought about this condition of things.

DR. MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

From the Clarion "Republlican."

The nomination of Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh for Governor by the Republican party is a fortunate circumstance in the present condition of politics. It will do much to complete the union of the party elements which has been going on so rapidly for more than a year.

It is a candidacy without factionalism, as demonstrated by the magnificent vote Dr. Brumbaugh polled at the primaries, exceeding that cast for both the Democratic candidates and the Washington party candidates combined. It gives the people an exceptional opportunity to place the administration of the Commonwealth in the hands of one having pronounced fitness for the trust.

In character, in ability, in experience with affairs, in knowledge of the State and its people, Dr. Brumbaugh is usually well equipped to discharge the varied and responsible duties of the highest administrative office. Owned by nobody, a man of commanding force and resource, with the single purpose of serving the best public interest, it can be depended upon that the official business of the Commonwealth will be lifted to a high plane of usefulness and efficiency under his administration.

Nor do the people of Pennsylvania take Dr. Brumbaugh on trust. They know him, and from one end of the State to the other he enjoys their confidence. It is a sufficient pledge for the future that he has discharged with conspicuous fidelity every obligation of public service imposed upon him in the past; that he has filled to the full measure of its usefulness every public position he has ever occupied; that to the public advantage he has broadened and enlarged the duties of every office entrusted to him.

In the announcement of his candidacy Dr. Brumbaugh placed himself in the front line of progressive thought and purpose. He declared unequivocally for the legislative and administrative reforms which are the demand of the hour. They are not matters of mere party concern. They are vital to all the people of the Commonwealth, and Dr. Brumbaugh meets every question with courage and conscience, with no reservation, with no private pledge or obligation.

His pledges are made to the public alone, and every pledge to the public is guaranteed by the faithful record of the past. Such a candidate deserves the support of every Republican in the State, and as well that of all citizens who put the interests of the Commonwealth above the interests of party.

From the Kittanning "Tribune."

Newspapers throughout the country are keeping an eye on Pennsylvania to learn just what strength Gifford Pinchot, Washington candidate for United States Senator, is able to show. It is the first time since the early fifties that a man established his residence in a particular State in order to run for the Senate. History records an instance of a New York man moving to Connecticut about 1852 for the purpose of aspiring to a seat in the United States Senate. He was overwhelmingly beaten, whereupon he returned to New York. Pinchot's actual residence is on Rhode Island avenue, Washington, but for years he maintained a voting residence in New York. In 1911, when the Senatorial

bee entered his mind, he moved his residence to Milford, Pike County. The first vote he ever cast in Pennsylvania was in 1912. After the November election Mr. Pinchot will probably re-establish his residence in New York. In any event, he will be thoroughly disgusted at the manner in which the people of Pennsylvania treated "the stranger within their midst."

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BRUMBAUGH THE CANDIDATE.

From the Lancaster "News."

Praise of the most spontaneous and universal character has been accorded Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh for his course of conduct in his campaign for Governor. Dr. Brumbaugh entered the primaries upon a platform which he wrote for himself and upon which he scored a triumphant victory. At the Republican convention in Pittsburgh he battled manfully for the incorporation of the principles upon which he stands in the party platform. Again he triumphed by achieving a complete indorsement of his individual platform in the party platform.

Since then he has visited many parts of the State, met all classes of voters and made speeches upon varied occasions. Every speech has been not only more than appropriate, but so tactfully has he handled every situation as to win nothing but admiration. The result has been constant additions to the ranks of his followers and pledges of loyalty and support even when the gatherings have been of other than a political nature.

From the outset Dr. Brumbaugh has insisted that he has no alliances or agreements with any man or set of men. His utterances have carried conviction with them by the very essence of the truth which they contained. Every suggestion of making deals has been spurned by this man of impeccable integrity who has stood like a rock against every entreaty to swerve from the course he mapped out for himself. The latest evidence of his im-

movable adherence to right and determination has been his declination to become a party to a deal by which he might obtain the Washington party nomination for Governor.

This true Republican of the ideal type has refused to be coerced, cajoled, coaxed or badgered into making any sort of a deal with any faction or combination which would result in his going into office without absolute freedom to be his own Governor in his own way.

Dr. Brumbaugh's course in the campaign, more clearly than anything else, has stamped him as the sort of man that Pennsylvania needs for Governor. He has passed from his lips the cup that contained the bribe of powerful support if he would agree to do the bidding of the Flinn-Van Valkenburg clique, and stands before the voters still pledged to do all that is in his platform and unhampered by secret or public promises to do the underhand work for any man or set of men.

He stands for the most advanced improvement in the laws governing the welfare of working men, women and children of this State. He is the real candidate of the plain people, and his every act has shown that he will be a Governor they can trust. He will hold them and their interests above every other consideration once he becomes their Chief Executive.

IS THIS BOSSISM?

From the Chambersburg "Repository."

Is it or is it not bossism for a half dozen men, leaders of the Progressive party, to assemble in a room in a Philadelphia hotel and pull from the ticket a man who had been placed there by the expressed wish of 36,000 voters of Pennsylvania?

Is it or is it not bossism for these men then to ask these 36,000 voters of Pennsylvania to support a Democrat for Governor, especially inasmuch as these 36,000 voters have always represented themselves to be Republicans?

Is it or is it not bossism for these men to thus deprive 36,000

voters of the right of voting for a candidate for Governor of their own political faith?

If those Progressives who have been so outspoken against bossism can stomach this kind of business they can swallow almost anything. The cry of bossism against the Republican party has been doubly discounted by the Progressive bosses.

The Progressives were running pretty fast toward the Republican party before fusion was entered into. Now they are running faster than ever, and by the time the election arrives there will be nothing left of the party except a few disgruntled would-be leaders and a few disappointed office-seekers. The Progressives have made up their minds that Mr. Flinn and a few others cannot dictate to them in the manner in which they have by deposing their candidate for Governor and in place commanding that they support Mr. McCormick, the Democratic candidate. Well, they are not going to do it. They are Republicans and they prefer to support Mr. Brumbaugh to a Democrat. That is why the remnant is flocking to the Republican party. The main army flocked some time ago.

THE CALL OF PATRIOTISM.

From the Meadville "Tribune-Republican."

The arrival of the month of September brings into real view the fact that there is a campaign of mighty importance to the Nation to be waged and won. From now until November is the open season for politics. This year it is a battle that is worthy of the energy and the best ability of everyone.

The question at stake is whether the country shall say Amen to the present administration at Washington, or shall rebuke the pretensions and the performances of Democracy. The election of a Republican majority in the next House of Representatives, and the selection of Republicans to fill the Senatorial terms which end with this year, is to serve warning upon the Wilson dynasty that the era of tinkering, both with the tariff and with business, has

ended and that solvency and sanity are to rule again at the Capitol.

The Republicans enter the campaign with well-justified confidence. A clear majority, and a large majority as well, of the voters of the United States do not believe that this administration has shown a capacity for properly managing the affairs of the Nation, and are unwilling that it should continue longer in power. They believe that the rule of reason should be invoked by the Government, and that the proper voice of legitimate business should be heeded, not the clamor of the great army of the unsuccessful and the dissatisfied.

The only question as to the result is whether this majority will vote so as to make its ballot effective. The only doubt in the case is whether there will be enough persons still clinging to an ancient grievance to nullify the real desire of the country. Upon whether the Progressive voter of 1912 is patriotic or obstinate depends the vital outcome of November.

It is through the victory of the Republican party that this result must come, if at all. That party is the one agency in the Nation to apply to new conditions the wisdom of experience and the efficacy of honest, zealous effort. It is the one means of routing the forces of unwisdom and incompetency. Its triumph means an end of governmental agitation and commercial unrest.

The Republican party appeals to those who are opposed to Democratic rule, and to the tested and proven conditions that result from it, to join in the battle. It does not ask how a man voted in 1912, nor his reasons for so doing. That year with its issues is now a closed book and a story that is told. The hand of plain duty points forward, not backward.

To the man who temporarily left the ranks in 1912, for causes which he thought at the time to be good and sufficient, the Republican party appeals to join with it in a contest in which he himself believes. It says to him that he is needed in the battle line, that there is work to do for the good of the country, and that it requires all, both those who remained in the party and those who left it, to do that work in vigorous and certain fashion.

The duty of the present political hour is patriotism. It is no time for the crowning of such qualities as anger or pique or resentment. It is not a time for the holding fast to personal greed or ambition. No force can march far if it keeps step to the note of intolerance. The campaign of 1914 is too important to be run on any narrow gauge track.

It is a time for harmony and for united action. It is as foolish as it is futile to continue to live in any event of the past that was acrimonious. In the face of a united and militant enemy, simple patriotism demands that the inconsequential things which make only discord be brushed aside, and that together all those who oppose Democratic administration, and what it inevitably means, shall battle under the one and only flag through which success can come.

HELPING BRUMBAUGH.

From the Waynesboro "Record."

Leaders of the Washington party have invited serious trouble into their ranks by the substitution of the name of the Democratic candidate for Governor on their ticket in place of their own candidate, Dean Lewis.

The rank and file is expressing honest dissatisfaction with this. Why was Lewis, who was such an acceptable and well-equipped candidate a month ago, discarded and McCormick taken for his place?

It was alleged that he got off the ticket to help defeat Senator Penrose, but there is no sincerity about this, for the Senator is not a candidate for the office of Governor.

Some of the men who have stood high in Washington party counsels have broken with Flinn and Van Valkenburg because they believe they detect a sacrifice of party to individual interests and because they will not give their support to this departure from stated principles.

There will be a large following for these men who have repudiated the endorsement of McCormick. It is difficult for the

voter to see the wisdom or the equity in the recent change in candidates, and they will go to a candidate of whom they know and in whose ability and good faith they have confidence.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, the Republican candidate for Governor, will profit to an extent that cannot now be accurately measured by the peculiar politics played by the Washington party leaders.

He stands for the principles of the Republican party and he stands for the best interests of the people. He will take care of the taxpayers and he will save them from pillage or misrepresentation.

He is for every movement that leads to sane progress, and his platform must satisfy every voter who desires good government.

There is nothing gained by the opposition in attacking Dr. Brumbaugh as the creation or the creature of any other man. His whole life, all his activities, his sturdy, independent character, are all a refutation of this.

Dr. Brumbaugh will be his own Governor and the people's Governor, and the voters know it. It is because they know this that they are turning to his support in such large numbers and will give him such a big plurality in November.

CROWDING THE "FARMER."

From the Connellsville "Courier."

Vance Cameron McCormick, the factional Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, aristocratic, highly perfumed and of the silk stocking brand, seems determined to crowd "Farmer" W. T. Creasy off the Democratic ticket.

Candidate McCormick wants a fusion with the Bull Moosers of Pennsylvania, and he wants to have "Farmer" Creasy, the factional Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, retired and have Dean Lewis, the Bull Moose candidate for Governor, substituted for Mr. Creasy.

Candidate McCormick prefers Lewis as his running mate largely because Lewis is a college man. The added fact that Col.

J. M. Guffey, former Democratic leader in the State, kept the "Farmer" on his pay roll while Creasy was State chairman is also offensive to Candidate McCormick, and the negotiations for a fusion are being engineered at Candidate McCormick's behest.

Lewis, like McCormick, is far removed from the people, and like McCormick he represents aristocracy, and McCormick firmly believes in advancing only the rich and aristocratic.

Candidate McCormick is certain to find, however, that no possible fusion even in his political dreams will be effective in this State in the pending campaign. Those Democrats who have been crowded out of their party by the McCormick reorganizers will refuse to be delivered under any bargain or sale made by him, and the people generally throughout the State have found by bitter experience that the policy of the Democrats has unsettled business and destroyed confidence until many of them are actually deprived of life's necessities.

Torn and almost wrecked by factional fights the Democracy of Pennsylvania is not dangerous or even serious. The whole Democratic plan in the pending campaign is to hold the Democratic party machinery for the selfish purposes of Candidate McCormick and his fellow reorganizers, and fusion would again make Democracy the tail to the Bull Moose kite just as fusion with the Keystone party disrupted and wrecked the Pennsylvania Democracy only three years ago.

The divisions in the Republican party have been due to factional quarrels over party leadership, just as the divisions in the Democratic party have occurred. Webster Grim was fairly nominated, but he was defeated by the Palmer-McCormick combination seeking control of the Democratic organization. Grim was Guffey's nominee. Grim was defeated at the polls by rank treachery, and Guffey was deposed at the next State convention by the Palmer-McCormick organization. Measured in the standard's bushel, it will be observed that the biggest blights in the Democratic party to-day are Palmer and McCormick.

But the common people are not interested this year in factional blights. The real thing is on the country and it is their first

anxiety. They are convinced that the first step is to restore Republican administration of national affairs, and that is why they are going to vote the Republican ticket this fall regardless of any chattering about the little blights that politicians are trying to put over on each other.

The people are sick and tired of Democratic psychology which gives them fifty per cent. prosperity and asks them to imagine the rest.

PENROSE ON THE JOB.

From the Punxsutawney "Spirit."

Senator Penrose should be given due credit for his vigorous and timely protest against the Senate amendment to the bill providing for the admission of foreign built ships to American registry for the foreign trade which permitted foreign ships to also engage in the coastwise trade. When the conference report was laid before the Senate, Mr. Penrose took the floor and proceeded to show how the present law, permitting only American built ships to engage in the coastwise trade, had stimulated the shipbuilding industry in America and resulted in making the United States, in spite of the fact that it made a very insignificant showing in the oversea trade, the second maritime power in the world. In closing Senator Penrose said:

"This proposed bill, admitting foreign-built ships to American registry for the coastwise trade, is a deadly blow at American labor, and American labor will sharply resent it at the very first opportunity. The emergency that exists can be met by confining foreign-built vessels, as the House bill proposed, to American registry for the foreign trade only. If admitted to the coastwise trade they will seek that trade because they will be safe there from annoyance by belligerant cruisers and safe from exorbitant war insurance rates. The original motive of this proposed legislation will be wholly defeated unless the coatswise amendment is stricken from the bill."

As a result of the debate which followed the Senate receded from its amendment by a vote of 40 to 20.

HURRAH FOR BROMBAUGH!
PALMER METAL SCHEDULE WHICH FORCED SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
BRUMBAUGH
RAH FOR PENROSE
THIS GATE WAS NEVER CLOSED DURING ANY REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION
GATE TO INDUSTRY & PROSPERITY
PALMER TARIFF BAR
UNDERWOOD
THE SPIRIT OF PALMERISM"

Crush of the Crushed

MORE FUSION.

From the Waynesburg "Independent."

Those of Democratic faith are pretending to be jubilant over the recent intimation of Gifford Pinchot that he might be induced to withdraw from the Senatorial contest in favor of Palmer, the hand-picked candidate of Woodrow Wilson, as a measure of last resort in attempting to defeat Senator Penrose.

A few days ago William Flinn and a few other Bull Moose leaders, assisted by some of the leading Democrats, succeeded in pushing Dean Lewis overboard. Mr. Flinn, for all of his crooked ways, is astute and rather far seeing, and it is hardly likely that Mr. Lewis was withdrawn without some pretty fine promises to the aforesaid Mr. Flinn. It is also likely that at the time Mr. Lewis was taken out of the race Flinn thought it would be possible to induce Mr. Palmer to get out of the road and give Pinchot the field. Now that this seems altogether hopeless, Bill's one idea seems to be to assist the Democrats.

In the event of the withdrawal of Pinchot the Bull Moose party in Pennsylvania loses its identity altogether, and nothing will be left but the personal ambitions of a few of its leaders. It will then be up to Bill and a few of the other leading Bull Moose to ally themselves with the Democrats. This will be an easy matter with Bill and his bunch, for they have always shown a perfect willingness to ally themselves with most anything that promised them personal gain. With the rank and file of the Bull Moose party it is different. Most of them will refuse to be delivered soul and body to the Democrats. They will refuse to stand by and see the results of the direct primary set aside by a few of their astute and ambitious leaders, and many of them, if not the majority, will be only too glad to get back into the Republican ranks.

If Pinchot withdraws from the race, the people of Pennsylvania may expect to hear the astute Mr. Flinn professing his love for the Democratic candidates and all that is Democratic, but it is hardly likely that the Democrats will have much confidence in

William, and they will only value him for what he brings them at this particular time. To give Bill a front seat in the Democratic show would be almost synonymous with political suicide for the Democrats.

On the other hand, Bill won't make a very good private in the rear rank. He must have a prominent position or he won't work. Bill must also see a nice juicy plum in store for him as a reward for his newly acquired love for the principles advocated by the Democratic party, otherwise his love would turn to indifference and perhaps hate.

On the whole, any fusion that the Democrats and Bull Moose may make will be void of success. It only shows the utter hopelessness of attempting to defeat the Republican party nominees in Pennsylvania at this particular time.

IT IS TO LAUGH.

From the Monessen "News."

It is really difficult to suppress a titter when claims of Democratic success in Pennsylvania this fall are occasionally heard.

Never in the history of Pennsylvania politics was a political party so thoroughly rent with factional fights as the Democratic party in this State at this time. The brutal hand with which M. J. Ryan was beaten for the Gubernatorial nomination left wounds never to be healed. Mr. Ryan suffered through the vicious hatred of Boss Palmer and Boss McCormick wholly on account of his religion. His friends more than himself are certain to resent that gross insult.

They might have entertained a hope for success had the so-called Progressive party continued as their assistant, but Colonel Roosevelt has practically abandoned the Bull Moosers in this State to their fate and William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, is now about all that is left of Colonel Roosevelt's party so far as this State is concerned.

With the Democracy of Pennsylvania fighting to the death over Federal patronage with the regular Republicans enjoying

an admitted majority of more than 300,000 votes in the State and the so-called Progressive party almost completely dissolved, and the entire country actually suffering from near free trade legislation which has depressed business, wrecked confidence and thrown armies of men out of employment, it is but to laugh at Democratic claims and proclamations in Pennsylvania.

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